

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE REFORM BILL.

It will excite no surprise that Lord John Russell has declined to proceed with the Reform Bill during the present Session. His Lordship—whose character and career are, as Mr. Disraeli truly states, "precious possessions of the House of Commons"—betrayed some natural emotion in sacrificing, at the shrine of public necessity, the great measure, so studiously arranged, so nicely balanced, and so honourably associated with his historical name. The regret which he expressed at the postponement of a project which, in happier times, would have monopolised the attention of the country, and based upon firmer foundations the expansive constitution of Great Britain will be felt among all classes of the people. But even those who regret the sacrifice will concur in the necessity which rendered it imperative, and approve of the determination of the Government. This is no time for prudent statesmen to incur the risk of Parliamentary defeats. The displacement of the present Ministry by any other would be a public calamity; not for the influence which such an occurrence would exercise among ourselves, but for its effect among the nations of the Continent, where our do-

mestic politics and party combinations are so imperfectly understood. Had rival factions in the House of Commons not been quite so evenly balanced, and had there been a preponderating majority in favour of the measure which Lord John Russell introduced at the commencement of the Session, it would have been a duty incumbent upon the Ministry to have proceeded with it. As a nation, we are great and powerful enough to carry on a war and reform our Constitution at the same time. War is in itself no reason why we should cease to devote attention to our domestic affairs. It would have been a grand spectacle to have offered to the world, if we could calmly and dispassionately have disfranchised our rotten boroughs, and extended the suffrage, at a time when our armies were driving the Russians across the Pruth, and when our fleets were battering Cronstadt and Sebastopol, and depriving the great European enemy of his ships of war, of his fortresses, and of his *prestige* in the world's opinion. Unfortunately, so great an opportunity has not been afforded to us. In addition to the party which opposes all Reform as a matter of principle—though not forming in itself a majority in the Legislature—were the members of the House of Commons whose seats would have been lost by the proposed

disfranchisement of so many small, and almost obsolete, boroughs. It was scarcely to have been expected of human virtue that even one half of these gentlemen should have consented, on public principle, to a measure involving their political annihilation. If there had been a great public agitation, or a pressure of State necessity, to compel them to do so, they would, no doubt, have yielded, as others in similar circumstances had done before them. But this pressure was wanting, and the Government was wise in yielding to the general sentiment—falsely described as one of apathy, but in reality one of pre-occupation. The Anglo-Saxon mind likes to do one thing at a time, in order that the one thing may be done effectually. The heart of the people is in the War. They are desirous of devoting their whole energies to it. They are willing to pay for, and are ready to fight in it. They are determined, if conviction and courage can accomplish great ends, to make it "short and sharp." Their thoughts are in the Baltic, with Sir Charles Napier and his gallant blue-jackets, and not in Sudbury, St. Albans, or "Eastonswill," with pettifogging lawyers and venal potwallopers. The people know that the Constitution is not perfect. They see defects, anomalies, and inconsistencies in it. Many honest, industrious, and thriving men in scores of important towns,



A TRAVELLING PARTY CROSSING THE BALKAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



think it a hardship that a privilege should be denied to them which is possessed by thousands of disreputable persons who openly sell their votes to the highest bidder. But this class of people are aware that, notwithstanding all such apparent blots on the fair page of British liberty, the House of Commons is the guardian of their individual freedom, and that it jealously watches the public interests. They know that, whatever may be the case in other nations, Englishmen can think, and speak, and act, without the interference of arbitrary power; that they are responsible to the law, and to the law only, and that in this respect the highest personage in the realm stands upon the same equality. The subjects of the British Crown, feeling and prizing their present liberty, are contented to wait until more tranquil times for a larger instalment of the privileges which they deserve; and look forward, without impatience, for the day when such men as Lord John Russell shall be enabled to complete nobly a work which has been well begun.

Lord John Russell, deeply moved as he was by the virtual abandonment of a measure which had cost him so much care, and with the introduction of which his personal honour was so closely identified, cannot but have felt proud of the universal testimony borne to his character and consistency. Even the leader of the Opposition caught the contagion of enthusiasm, and paid well-merited homage to his Lordship's character, though inveterate habit, if not inclination, caused him to forget the evanescent praises which he had uttered, and to descend again into the ranks of the captious and the carping. The hon. member for Manchester formed no exception to the general unanimity. Though he deprecated the war, and appeared to think it of no consequence if England, by refusing to take part in it, should confess herself to be a second or third-rate power, he was satisfied at the postponement, and with the arguments on which it was founded. Mr. Bright drew consolation for his temporary disappointment in the hope that the longer the War continued, the better chance there would be for a still larger Reform Bill. In this, however, he may chance to find himself mistaken. Though a member of the Peace Party, the honourable member is like a war-horse, which snorts and pricks up its ears at the sound of the battle. He longs for a fight like that of Freedom, which he so nobly and so valiantly helped to win, and burns with martial enthusiasm when he thinks of the rotten boroughs that are hereafter to be captured and scheduled, and the venal voters that are to be put to the rout. What the quarter-deck is to Admiral Napier the platform is to Mr. Bright. The orator is as warlike in his words as the sailor is in his deeds. But in this respect Lord John Russell and the House of Commons are not so military as Mr. Bright. They, also, in another way, are members of a Peace-Party. Unlike Reformers à tout prix, they deprecate a warfare of public agitation such as that of 1832, and do not consider it essential to the success of a Reform Bill, whensoever and by whomsoever introduced. There is every probability, if we may judge of the present temper of the public mind, that Mr. Bright's anticipations will not be realised. The next Reform Bill will, doubtless, excite some opposition; but there is small reason to fear that it will raise bitter controversies and protracted agitations like those which preceded the first Reform Bill and the repeal of the Corn-laws. The question has made too much progress in the popular mind, and impressed itself too deeply on the judgment of statesmen, to be lost altogether. It may be retarded, but it will ultimately triumph. "When the time is ripe," says Mr. Disraeli, "a measure, demanded by necessity, will be brought forward, whatever Minister may be in possession of power." Such is the confidence entertained by the country; to which is added the fervent hope that Lord John Russell, and not Mr. Disraeli, may be the man to introduce it.

### THE BALKAN.

We have received from our Special Correspondent, in Bulgaria, a series of Sketches illustrative of that interesting country; and the view engraved upon the preceding page, of a Pass in the Balkan, the celebrated mountain range, through which Darius, Alexander the Great, and General Diebitsch passed with their vast armies; and which may hereafter become of kindred importance in the present war. The Balkan has recently been minutely described by Lieut.-General Jochmus, in a paper communicated to the Royal Geographical Society by Sir Roderick I. Murchison; and the portion of the route represented by our Artist (with a party of travellers in a snow-storm), is that between Osman Bazar and Schumla, and is thus described by General Jochmus:—

Osman Bazar, a considerable and thriving borough, with several mosques and baths, and a Turkish fountain of ancient materials, lies in a sheltered position, and is surrounded by fine vineyards and fruit-gardens. It is a post station on the main road from Rustchuk to Kazan, Selimné, and Adrianople. Parts of an old Roman causeway are still visible. From Osman Bazar the ground ascends for two hours to the first Dervend guard-house at Jeshilol. Between Czatank and Kasan there are again two Dervend guard-houses. Between these Dervend houses is a first-rate military position, on detached, rather steep, barren heights, extending in a crescent of one mile and a quarter, facing the north. The main road winds from E.N.E. to W.S.W. along the foot of the position, then right through it, over open ground. A brisk descent for half an hour brings you to Kasan. No wood right or left. The immediate neighbourhood of Kasan is also bare, with the exception of Kiztepe (already described), and the western mountain range. The valley of Kasan is rich in pasture, but too cold for vines.

The road now lies from Kasan by Papas Koi, through the valley of the Delhi Kamshik, as far as Sadowah. From Malanitch downwards, towards Kamshik-Mahaleesi, the bed of the river runs through a very narrow, steep defile, mostly between abrupt rocks and crags. It is everywhere fordable. The road to Rubsha leads over the high mountain range, which here rises in the river. Turning off nearly due north, towards Czali Kavak, the village of Rubsha appears on the left, forming, with Muraddere, part of a strong military position of 1000 to 1200 yards extent, facing east towards the Dobral main road, and eventually of strategic importance, as it forms the junction of various roads. One hour and a half's march from the above-mentioned point of intersection takes us through a great wooded defile, and half an hour more, over an undulating plain brings us, after dark, to Czali Kavak. This great mountain defile is generally from 40 to 100 yards broad, the military road being nowhere encased more narrowly than ten yards, and made practicable for heavy baggage trains. The mountain slopes, between 300 and 400 feet high, are not very steep, but of difficult ascent, on account of the large trees and the thick underwood. Czali Kavak is a poor hamlet of eighty houses; but, before the war which terminated in 1774 it contained 700 families, many of whom emigrated subsequently into Russia. From Czali Kavak, a direct mountain pass to Kasan (nine hours) is very rough and precipitous. From Czali Kavak to Schumla by the main road, viz., Smiadova, is eight hours.

Immediately north of Chenga is a fine military position of about 900 yards extent, and facing north. It covers the roads to Czali Kavak and to Sudahiler, but it can be turned by its left, through the gorge, by which passes a direct road from Jenikoi to Mrege. Cara Ahmed also offers a fine military position, in a semicircle of 1200 to 1500 yards, facing N.N.E., and covering the Kamshik and the position of Chenga. Near this important strategic spot the forest is crossed by several roads from Chenga across the Buyuk Kamshik river.

At Koprikoy, a narrow wooden bridge crosses the river, and near it is a ford two or three feet deep. The village itself is newly built. It was burnt in 1829, by order of Ali Pacha, before the arrival of General Rüdiger with the first Russian column that forced the passage of the Balkan. The

various military lines crossing that celebrated mountain ridge—hitherto considered as an efficient protective barrier to Constantinople—having been duly reconnoitred by Russian staff officers in 1829, it is probable that the Russian armies will operate on a plan very different from that of the campaign of 1828-29, when the Balkan was nearly unexplored. The positions of Schumla and Varna alone, as hitherto occupied by the Turks in their defensive operations against a northern enemy, are very far from covering the Balkan passages, as now known and examined. The position taken up by Ali Pacha in 1829, near Koprikoy, was weak, and the first serious onset of General Rüdiger obliged the Turks to abandon it. From Parawadi a good cart-road leads across our morning's line of march to Kumavova, and thence by Jenikoi directly to Mrege, by a ford of the Akylly Kamshik. From Markovsha to Kulevdja we rode over high undulating land, partly covered with brush and underwood. A moderate descent from the heights above Kulevdja leads into the plains of Schumla. At twenty minutes from Kulevdja the road to Schumla leads over the Bashbunar by a Roman arch, and immediately afterwards we reach an ancient fountain. About three dozen Tepés, or tumuli, are scattered over the plains between Kulevdja and Schumla.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

ON Sunday morning the Prince Napoleon took his departure for Marseilles and Toulon. The journey is to occupy six days, and the Prince is to receive at each station of his route, the honours due to the heir presumptive of the Imperial Crown. At Marseilles a grand fête—which his Imperial Highness at first declined, as tending to retard his course, but which, in accordance with the desire of the Emperor, he has since decided on accepting—is to take place. Much attention is excited by the circumstance of the Prince being accompanied on his journey by M. Emile de Girardin, the boldest and most constant opposer of the present Government, and whose journal, *La Presse*, has already received two *avertissemens*, leaving now no further preliminary measure to its suspension in case of further offence. It is a remarkable and most creditable fact, that the Prince has always, under all changes of circumstances, remained faithful to his personal friends, not only in private, but in public. The unflinching courage, the straightforwardness in support of his principles, the ardent love of justice and right in the face of oppression, that distinguish the character of M. de Girardin, have, from the first, awakened and maintained a strong hold on the sympathies and esteem of the Prince; and these sentiments he has now taken the most public occasion of proclaiming.

M. Durand Brager, an artist of considerable talent, has been appointed by the Admiral Hamelin to accompany the squadron. M. Durand has already formed one of the party on board the *Cacique*, sent on the excursion to the Black Sea, where his services in sketching the coast, and making plans of all the forts on the shores, have led to the present nomination.

The arrival of the English troops is anxiously expected. They are to be lodged in the Barracks of the Guides and Chasseurs who, to display hospitality to their new comrades, are to bivouac in the Champ de Mars and Champs Elysées.

The formation of the Imperial Guard is being actively pursued. Two regiments of cavalry—one of the Guides, and one of Gendarmes Mobiles—are to form this *corps d'élite*. The organisation of the Cent Gardes—of which we spoke in our last letter—is found to present considerable difficulties, though the number is only that indicated by the title (100 men), independent, however, of officers, of whom there are 26. The conditions are, it is true, somewhat difficult. The men are to be selected exclusively from the non-commissioned officers of the army; they are not to expect any promotion; and the standard height is 5 ft. 6 in. French, which is, as our readers are aware, higher than English measurement. The pay is to be 1200 francs (£48) yearly. They are to take it in turn to accompany the Emperor when he goes out; to attend him at all times and on all occasions, even to keeping watch at the door of his apartment during the night.

Their Majesties are about to pass some time at the Palace of St. Cloud. On Saturday took place a most imposing ceremony, the inauguration of the embellishment of the Bois de Boulogne, of which we spoke in our last. On the border of one of the lakes, and opposite the cascade established at the head of the upper one, a magnificent tribune, decorated with green velvet and Moorish stuffs, and flanked at each side by trophies, in which were mingled the flags of England, France, and Turkey, were placed two state chairs in carved wood, for the Emperor and Empress, who occupied them, surrounded by the Prince Jerome, the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Préfet of the Seine, &c. &c. On the top of the rocks, from which fell the cascade, was formed a niche in carved and gilt wood, in which was placed a colossal naiad, holding in the right arm garlands, and in the left hand the arms of the city of Paris. Above was placed the escutcheon of the Emperor, surmounted by a crown; on each side granite pedestals, with the busts of their Majesties, and among the rocks oriflammes, with various inscriptions. The Emperor himself turned the cock which lets the water flow from the cascade, and from thence into the lakes, which it takes about two days to fill. At the conclusion of the ceremony he decorated M. Baudart, the architect of the waters. The first plan of embellishment being now accomplished, it is proposed to add to the improvements a broad avenue, leading straight from the Arc de Triomphe to the centre of the Bois, bordered on each side by handsome villas with gardens. Winding alleys are also to be formed for pedestrians and equestrians, with groves and openings through different parts of the grounds.

The third and last steepchase of the season, at La Marche, took place on Sunday. A horse, Andante, was killed in attempting one of the leaps, and a jockey thrown in another and severely bruised. On the two former occasions of these races, the complexions of the gentlemen who attended them suffered so much from the sun and dust, that at the one in question, they adopted the fashion of green and blue veils, to the immense edification of the *fâneurs* and *badauds* who were grouped about the *barrières* and in the Champs Elysées, watching their return.

A little private fête took place, a few days since, at St. Cloud, in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. Unfortunately, a slight indisposition prevented the attendance of her Grace. The party drove for some hours in the park, the Empress driving herself in a little carriage drawn by four ponies, in which she used to make her appearance at Madrid.

A most interesting work, by M. Empis, member of the Académie Française, has just made its appearance. It is entitled "Les Six Femmes de Henri VIII." Both in an historical and a literary point of view the book is full of merit, charm, and instruction, and is a most valuable acquisition to the library of modern literature.

The Opéra Comique is about to bring out a new production, entitled, *we believe*, "La Maitresse du Diable." The famous piece at the Vaudeville, "La Vie en Rose," which caused the very ridiculous correspondence between Mmes. Doche and Page (cited in our last), has little remarkable beyond the fact of its being intensely disagreeable, though sparkling with wit, scattered through the piece like spangles. The Ambigu has a tremendously complicated, though certainly interesting and exciting, melodrama, with the lugubrious title of "Le Pendu."

#### UNITED STATES.

By the steam-ship *Arabia*, which arrived at Liverpool last Saturday, we have New York papers to the 28th ult. The Cuban authorities had surrendered the steam-ship *Black Warrior*, whose detention had caused much excitement in the United States, upon the payment, under protest, of a fine of 6000 dollars; and was to leave Havannah on the 24th for New York. The excitement in the Union had almost died away respecting the seizure. The naval expedition to Japan has been recalled, the fleet being wanted for home service. The filibustering expeditions to Mexico have failed. The Irish residents of New York are blustering about a projected invasion of Canada, with a view to assist Russia.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The news by the Overland Mail, which arrived on Wednesday, is not very important. From Burmah we have rumours of disturbances and conspiracies, showing that affairs are not yet in a very satisfactory condition there.

The rebellion in China makes no progress. Shanghai remains in the hands of the patriots, and the Imperialists still retain Amoy, although it is confidently expected that the latter place will soon be taken, as large reinforcements are said to be on their way from the Straits of Malacca.

### THE WAR.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of April 12, states that the *Danish* had returned from a cruise up the Gulf of Finland; and that she had chased a Russian corvette into Sveaborg, where eighteen ships-of-the-line were then lying. On receiving this intelligence the English fleet, which had received a reinforcement of three more vessels, suddenly left Kioeg Bay, and steered eastwards in the direction of Sveaborg. Some news of importance may be looked for daily.

During the ten or twelve days in which the fleet was lying at Kioeg Bay, the people of Copenhagen paid frequent visits to it. Among other vessels, the Danish steamer *Cimbria*, with 400 passengers on board, went down there on the anniversary of Nelson's bloodiest battle, fifty-three years ago—the battle of Copenhagen. The weather was fine, nearly summer-like, with a breeze from the north-west. The steamer left the harbour of Copenhagen at half-past eleven o'clock, and arrived at the station of the fleet, about one. It was anchored two miles off Stevus, in the very bight of Kioeg Bay, moored in a semicircle, upon a square of 1½ English miles: the *Duke of Wellington* in the centre, with Sir Charles Napier's blue flag at the fore; and next to him, on one side, the *St. Jean d'Acre* (the only one of the ships which has its name written on the stern), then the *Royal George*, then the *Edinburgh*, and then, next to the land, the *Neptune*. Nineteen vessels were there in all, in two lines, the smaller paddle-wheel steamers ahead, and the larger ships in the second line. The *Cimbria* sailed round the fleet, and the Danes cheered each ship, especially the *Duke*, with repeated hurrahs; which were answered from the fleet with louder cheers, and from two of them—the *St. Jean d'Acre* and the *Neptune*—with musk. The visitors would, no doubt, have been hospitably received on board the fleet; but the passengers of the *Cimbria* being so numerous, the Danes gave a proof of good taste in withholding their desire to see the interior of the ships, which would have been a great trouble to the crews, and especially the officers of the fleet. The Danes, therefore, contented themselves with sailing round the fleet, singing the British National Anthem, and giving vent to their delight and sympathy by repeated cheers and hurrahs to every ship. "It was a delightful day," says one of the passengers on board the *Cimbria*, "and one of the grandest sights I have ever seen, as we lay by the side of the last ship in the fleet—the *Neptune*—and looked down along the majestic line, and saw the tremendous set of white teeth from 1000 cannon mouths, smiling at us as friendly this time as they bit us hard fifty-three years ago. When we stopped at the *Duke*, Sir Charles was most cordially cheered, and the gallant Admiral appeared himself on the stern-gallery, his hat in one hand, a book in the other, and bowed very civilly to us. We returned to Copenhagen at six o'clock in the afternoon, and I am convinced that, if the fleet stays here some days longer, these pilgrimages to Kioeg Bay will frequently be repeated, in spite of the remembrances of 1801 and 1807, which some people here try to refresh and strengthen. Besides the nineteen vessels at Kioeg, five vessels have lain in the roads of Copenhagen since yesterday, (April 1st) viz., *Tribune*, 30 guns; *Danubius*, 40 guns; *Vulture*, 15 guns; *Valorous*, 15 guns; and *Bulldog*, which this evening took the British Minister, Mr. Buchanan, to the fleet."

A letter from one of the men on board the *Duke of Wellington* states that when the news of the Declaration of War was made known to the fleet, "the news was received with loud cheers. Three times three were given for our noble Queen, and three times three for our noble Commander-in-Chief, Old Charley."

#### THE FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

On the afternoon of March 24, the whole of the combined British and French squadrons left their anchorage at Belcos in the Bosphorus, and entered the Black Sea. The large line-of-battle ships were successively towed out, and by three o'clock there only remained in the Bosphorus her Majesty's steam-frigate *Retribution*, and the French ships *Charlemagne* and *Heron*.

A great number of hand dark-lanterns have been purchased for the use of the fleet, and a great number of grappling-irons had been forging for a few weeks previously at a smithy that had been established at Buyukdere.

Admiral Dundas addressed the officers of his ships before starting, and so did the French Admiral. Sebastopol, the coast of Circassia, and Odessa were spoken of as likely to receive a visit.

It was a fine day when the fleet set sail, and a finer sight could not be witnessed than an immense fleet of British and French three-deckers in movement towards the mouth of the Black Sea. The first ships started at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the rest slowly following—the large sailing vessels in tow of the steamers, on account of the utter want of a breeze. The Ottoman fleet has remained behind, and is at anchor at Buyukdere. The Turkish Admirals expressed the wish and demanded the permission to accompany the combined fleets. The British and French Admirals, however, refused, knowing well the difficulty of managing large sailing-vessels in the Euxine at this season, and foreseeing that the Turkish ships would only embarrass their operations, as the Ottoman crews all get sick in rough weather, and British and French seamen could not be spared to steer their vessels. The Turkish Admirals and officers were greatly hurt at the refusal.

The day before the departure of the combined fleets, the *Mogador* and *Inflexible*, French and English steam-frigates, left for Varna with 1000 Ottoman troops armed with Minié rifles to reinforce the garrison. The object of the combined fleets was, it is stated, to support the operations of the Turks, and to attack, if necessary, the Russian fleet, which had been seen by several ships near Varna, for the purpose of supporting the movements of Prince Gortschakoff.

The *Sampson* and *Cacique* steamers, during their last cruise in the Black Sea, saw the Russians burn and blow up a certain number of fortresses on the coast of Asia; they also saw the Circassians enter and pillage Soubachi after it had been set fire to and abandoned by the Russians. Socha met with a similar fate. They visited, in succession, Bombar, Paizouapi, Galindzik, and Loujak-Bey. The fort of Pshad was on fire and had been also pillaged. The Circassians, with whom the frigates communicated, stated that Schamyl was in the south with 40,000 men, and only waited for instructions to act. The Russians were making great preparations at Anapa, and repairing all the fortifications. The Russians on all the coast were in a state of extraordinary panic. At the sight of the steamers they fired guns to warn the neighbouring forts to put themselves on the defensive. Soukoum Kalf appears to be the place which the Russians intended to make the centre of their operations.

#### THE NEW PROTOCOL.—THE PRUSSIAN POLICY.

On Saturday last M. Manteuffel informed the Prussian Chambers that the Government had joined Austria, England, and France in a further protocol adopted and signed at Vienna. The object of this protocol, he said, was to attest that the Four Powers still regarded the Eastern question as they did when the last common protocol was signed, notwithstanding the events (i. e., the declaration of war by France and England) which have subsequently taken place.

The Austrian Government also announces in the *Oest. Correspondenz* that the Four Powers find it necessary to declare that the state of war which has arisen between two of them, France and England, and Russia, has not changed the unalterable agreement between those Powers, the object of that agreement being the integral preservation of the Turkish empire, the evacuation of its Danubian provinces, and the amelioration of the Christian population.

The foreign policy of the Prussian Government was thoroughly discussed on Saturday, in the Second Chamber, at Berlin. M. Holweg, leader of the old Prussian party, spoke strongly in favour of taking a decided course. Prussia had but one part to take. "She must join the Western Powers, or rather Europe, to sustain the right." M. Vincke followed on the same side, reminding the Chamber of Frederick the Great's memorable words, "If ever the Russians get to Constantinople, they will only be two days from Königsberg." After showing how little trust they could place in the word of Nicholas, he went on to say, "The true policy of Prussia is to throw off the tutelage of Russia. Protocols do not meet the case. A great Power ought to have its hand in the execution of that which it regards as the basis of European right. France and England will not long recognise the neutrality of Prussia. That neutrality may bring you into hostilities with those two countries, and at best it will not bring you the full favour of Russia, which wishes for your sympathetic support." The orator concluded by declaring that he would not vote the sum required until Prussia should be bound by a private treaty with France and England.

The result of the debate was the defeat of the popular party. By a union of the Right with the extreme Left, qualifying clauses were rejected, and the loan of 30,000,000 thalers was granted without conditions.

A despatch was forwarded from Berlin to St. Petersburg on the 8th inst., announcing that the King has used every exertion to induce the Continental Powers to enter into new negotiations, but that he has failed, and can obtain nothing till the Russians have evacuated the Principality.



## DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

A very severe battle appears to have been fought at Skripetz, near Kalafat, about the 30th ult. The Turks advanced from their entrenched position with 10,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, and 60 cannon, against the Russians, who were posted in very superior force at Skripetz. A struggle of four hours' duration ensued between the rival forces, but in the issue the Turks were completely victorious, driving their adversaries from every point, with immense loss, and pursuing them to Goraju. The loss of the Turks is estimated at 200 men; that of the Russians is said to have been treble or quadruple. The struggle commenced at Kalasch and Oltenitz, on the 28th, and was still going on on the 2nd of April. At Semnitz, the Russians are said to have been completely beaten; and Giurgevo they have already cleared out of—not a Russian there. The loss of the Russians at Semnitz is said to have been 1000 killed alone.

A letter from the Lower Danube, of April 2nd, says that "since the 29th ult. the Russians have made no movement in advance from Babadagh."

Other letters state that, whilst Russian troops continue to advance upon Kalasch, their reserve from Hirsova was advancing, on the 1st of April, towards Czernavoda; and that, upon March 30, the *tête de pont* of Tschernawoda was cannonaded by Russian gunboats. Later accounts say that it has been abandoned by the Turks.

The Allied fleets reached Kavarina Bay on the 26th ult. Eight line-of-battle ships (French) were at anchor in line to the east of Varna, flanked by six steamers. Further east were ten line-of-battle ships (English), with six steamers on their flank. It was said that the marines were to be landed to protect Varna.

Reports from Bucharest, of the 31st, state that the Russian columns, four in number, were before Trajan's Wall in full force on the 29th. Mustapha Pacha was taking all requisite measures for the defence of this wall. He had his head-quarters at Karassu. It was supposed that about the 4th or 6th of April a regular battle would be fought at Trajan's Wall, and that, simultaneously therewith, the Generals Schilder and Shruleff would commence their operations at or from Kalasch. Bucharest letters state that Omer Pacha had hastened on the 26th to Rassewa, to conduct the military operations in person which were going forward at Silistria and Trajan's Wall.

A letter in the *Wanderer* of the 29th, gives the following statement regarding the Russian forces:—

Up to the 27th, 45,000 men had crossed the river from Moldavia and Wallachia, and 15,000 from Bessarabia. At present there are 150,000 men in the two Principalities, which are thus posted:—45,000 in Lesser Wallachia; 80,000 in Great Wallachia—that is, from the Aluta up to Braila; and 25,000 from the foot of the Carpathians across Pokochan to Braila and Galatz. Of the 60,000 men in the Dobrudscha, 15,000 remain as reserves at Matchin, Isaktscha, and Tultscha; 15,000 men, of whom 3000 will remain in garrison at Hirsova, form the right wing of the army before Trajan's Wall; 19,000 or 20,000 are at Kostendje, and some 8000 or 9000 men are marching to the south from Babadagh.

## DEPARTURE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte left Paris on Sunday morning, at half-past nine, by the Lyons railroad, for Toulon. The Prince was accompanied by his father Jerome, who remained with him in the carriage till the last moment. The Prince, who was in undress uniform, was accompanied by his aides-de-camp and orderly officers. Marshal Magnan, one of two of the Ministers, the Prefect of the Seine, and several other high functionaries, escorted him to the railroad, and also remained till the train left. Among the private friends of his Imperial Highness was remarked M. Emile Girardin. General Prim, in the full uniform of a Lieutenant-General of the Spanish army, accompanied by the officers who compose the commission of which he is the head, also left with the Prince, on his return to the Danube. The Turkish Ambassador, Vely Pacha, accompanies Prince Napoleon to Toulon, and left in the same carriage, accompanied by his private (Turkish) secretary, Faik Effendi, and one of the Attachés of the Embassy, who proceeds to Turkey. A considerable number of persons, private friends of the distinguished travellers, remained to the last, and several lingered at the railway station even after the train had departed. The Turkish Ambassador will remain at Toulon till the embarkation of Prince Napoleon, when he returns to Paris.

## A CIRCASSIAN VICTORY.

The Vienna telegraph states that Schamyl has gained another victory over the Russians. The prophet-warrior of the Caucasus thus sustains his old reputation, and it seems clear that very little help from without would enable him to do much more. The Circassians are precisely the people likely to be most grateful for any countenance or support they might receive. The temper in which such sympathy would be recognised, may be understood from the statement of facts just made public, in reference to the rumour that the *Cacique* and *Samson* steamers in the Black Sea had been fired upon by a Circassian garrison, mistaking them for Russians. "The fort of Pahad, abandoned and set fire to by the Russians, was taken by the Circassians. The French and English frigates being off the place, each sent a party on shore to make inquiries, and the boats were at first received with a volley of musketry, the Circassians in the fort not knowing either the French or English flags, and supposing them to be Russian. But a Circassian pilot on board the *Cacique* succeeded in making himself known, and then the boats made the land without opposition. The *Impartial*, of Smyrna, says the Circassian chiefs threw themselves at the feet of the French and English officers to supplicate for pardon for the mistake they had made in firing upon their deliverers. The Circassians crowded around the Anglo-French party, kissing their hands and the skirts of their coats, and rent the air with acclamations. They took particular notice of the flags of the two nations, in order to transmit a description of them along the coast, and promised that on the first cannon-shot from the fleets not a Montagnard would hesitate to attack the Russians." People like this would welcome with enthusiasm any aid that could be offered them.

## COWARDLY ASSAULT ON ENGLISH MERCHANTMEN.

Recent letters from Constantinople state that the Russians had committed "a most dastardly, cowardly, and base act, that loudly calls for vengeance." It appears that, on the 22nd inst., the British three-masted iron-built barque *Bedlington*, with a complete cargo of grain and salt meat, was sunk by the Russian batteries in front of Sulina, while sailing down the Danube. The barque received seventeen shots, and went down in eight minutes. The captain and crew were in time to shove off and reach the Turkish territory. On the same day the British ship *Annie*, being in tow of the *Crescent*, British steam-tug, was fired at by the same batteries. The former received three shots; the latter seven, and was completely disabled, having had her funnel carried away, and one shot in her machinery. In this condition they were boarded, and the captains and crews taken prisoners, and conveyed, handcuffed, to the Russian commanding officer. On the following day they were released, and the *Annie* succeeded in reaching Constantinople; but the tug was abandoned, and drifted and stranded in front of a Cossack guard-house, some three miles from the batteries. The English in Constantinople are greatly excited. They say, "It is high time that our blue jackets should be left at large to take vengeance."

## THE ALLIED TROOPS AT MALTA.

Every day, almost, brings intelligence from Malta of the departure of troops for Gallipoli. On the 5th inst., the 44th, and three companies of the 50th, were sent off in the *Vulcan*. On the 6th, the 93rd Highlanders, with several officers of the Commissariat and Medical Staff, left in the *Kangaroo*. On the following day the *Ardent* and *Georgina* sailed for the same destination, with the women of all the regiments, and a number of horses and mules. The *Cyclops* and the *Vesuvius* sailed the same day, with 884 rank and file, and 33 officers of the 28th, and two companies of the 50th. The *Indus* and the *Cambria* were to leave on the 9th, and the *Himalaya* on the 10th, with as many troops as they could carry.

Various French transports have touched at Malta on their way to the East; and exciting scenes occasionally take place when the men in the French and English vessels find that they are destined for the same service. Veteran soldiers from Algiers, with war stamped on their bronzed visages, harmonise with our troops, singing their own national songs, and pledging each other, in their peculiar manner, that Russia shall pay dearly for having disturbed the peace of the world.

By the old inhabitants of Malta, who can recollect the siege of 1800, the spectacle of the English and French troops walking together, as if belonging to the same corps, will not be soon forgotten, especially when

they bear in mind that the latter were treading the ground, and within the very fortifications, which their forefathers struggled to defend against our superior force, when they were compelled to capitulate after a possession of only two years.

When the French Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and De Martinprès, touched at Malta, a review of the Guards, of the 33rd, the 93rd Highlanders, and the Rifle Brigade, took place, at the express request of our gallant allies. The Guards were formed on the right, the 33rd, 93rd, and Rifles on their left respectively. The two brigades marched past in open order and in column, and were afterwards formed up in contiguous columns, and inspected. The Generals were much pleased with the appearance of the English Guards, for it was them they particularly wished to see. The Maltese almost worship both the Guards and the Highlanders, and the ladies protest, naively, that they never saw so many fine men in Malta before. French and English soldiers, too, fairly "fraternise." You might see four or five French soldiers (for many were permitted to land) with as many or more English Guards—neither understanding the other's conversation, but still drinking and singing as Englishmen do when they meet. They understood each other so far as to know that their destination was the same, and their cause common to both.

## PRESENTATION OF THE CITY ADDRESS.

The Queen held a Court at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, for the reception on the throne of an Address from the Corporation of the city of London, expressive of loyalty and earnest support in the war declared against the Emperor of Russia. The Lord Mayor arrived from Guildhall at the Palace at five minutes past three o'clock. His Lordship was in his state coach, preceded by the City Marshals on horseback, and was attended by the swordbearer and macebearer. The Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-councillors, and officers of the Corporation, numbering about 130, followed in procession. The Lord Mayor wore his state robes and gold collar, and the other members of the Court all appeared in their municipal costume.

The deputation was ushered into the Library, and immediately after its arrival was conducted by the Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting to the Green Drawing-room. Her Majesty received the Address on the throne, his Royal Highness Prince Albert being by her side; the Duchess of Sutherland and the Viscountess Canning standing on her Majesty's right, and the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., stood on the right of the throne. The Lord Ernest Bruce on the left. The Ministers of State in attendance—viz., the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.; Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.—the Duke of Newcastle, and Sir James Graham, occupied the usual stations near the Sovereign.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council having been introduced to the Royal presence, the Recorder read the following Address:—

Most Gracious Sovereign,—

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, feel it our duty to approach the Throne at this momentous period with the expression of our sincere devotion to your Majesty's person and family, and the tender of our most loyal and earnest support in the war which your Majesty has declared against the Emperor of All the Russias. For many years we have enjoyed the blessings of peace, which have carried in their train national prosperity, and developed in all countries art and science, commerce, and civilisation. Our prayers are offered in confidence, though with deep humility, to the Supreme Disposer of Events, for the success of the allied forces in restoring and maintaining the peace of the world.

To which Address her Majesty was pleased to return the following answer:—

I thank you for the renewed expressions of your attachment to my person and family, and I receive with great satisfaction the assurance of your cordial support in the course which I have felt it right to pursue in order to re-establish the peace of Europe on permanent foundations.

The Lord Mayor had the honour of kissing hands. The mover of the Address, Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderson, and the seconder, Mr. Sheriff Wire, were presented, and had also the honour to kiss the Queen's hand. The deputation then retired.

## THE FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND TURKISH TREATY.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin gives the following as the text of the convention concluded between France, England, and Turkey:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of the French having been invited by the Sultan to repel the aggression which the Emperor of Russia has directed against the territory of the Ottoman Porte, an aggression which puts in peril the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the throne of the Sultan; and their Majesties being firmly convinced that the existence of the Ottoman Empire in its present limits is essential to the balance of power in Europe; and having, in consequence, consented to give to the Sultan the assistance which he demanded for that object, their Majesties and the Sultan have thought proper to conclude a treaty in order to fix their views according to what is above stated, and to determine the mode and the manner in which they shall furnish the Sultan with the assistance in question.

For that purpose their Majesties have named their plenipotentiaries (the Ambassadors of France and England), and the Sultan his Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, after having communicated their respective powers, have agreed as follows:—

Art. 1. Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of the French having given orders, at the desire of the Sultan, for strong divisions of their fleets to repair to Constantinople to secure to the territory and to the flag of the Sultan the protection which may be required by circumstances, their Majesties engage themselves by the present treaty to co-operate hereafter to a larger extent with his Majesty the Sultan for the protection of the Ottoman territory in Europe and Asia, against the aggression of Russia, by furnishing, for this object, to his Majesty the Sultan, a sufficient number of troops. The troops to be landed shall be sent by their Majesties to those points of the Ottoman territory that may be judged proper. The Sultan engages that the French and English troops that may be landed shall meet with the same reception, and be treated with the same respect, as the French and English naval forces which have already been for some time in the waters of Turkey.

Art. 2. The contracting parties engage themselves reciprocally to communicate to each other, without loss of time, any proposition which either of them may receive, either directly or indirectly, for the cessation of hostilities, for an armistice, or for peace. His Majesty the Sultan, moreover, engages to conclude no armistice, entertain no negotiation for peace, and conclude no preliminaries for peace with Russia without the knowledge and consent of the high contracting parties.

Art. 3. As soon as the object of the present treaty shall have been attained by the conclusion of a treaty of peace, their Majesties the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French will adopt immediate measures to withdraw their land and sea forces which have been employed to obtain the object of the present treaty, and all the fortresses and positions on the Ottoman territory which shall have been occupied temporarily by the forces of England and France shall be given up to the authorities of the Sublime Porte within the space of — days, calculated from the date of the exchange of the notifications of the treaty which shall have put an end to the war.

Art. 4. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, as soon as possible within the space of — weeks, reckoning from the day of signature.

(Here follow the signatures.) The above treaty remains open for the signature of the other European powers.

## CRUISING FOR RUSSIANS IN THE CHANNEL.

On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, a report of gun-firing in the offing was heard at Deal, and shortly afterwards her Majesty's steam-vessels *Janus* and *Cuckoo* in company were observed about a mile outside the Goodwin Sands, close to a large merchant ship and two brigs, which the former had caused to shorten sail and heave to. Boats from the *Janus* were observed to board them, and after having detained them a short time for the purpose of examining their papers, the merchant ships bore up, and proceeded on their voyage.

The *Janus* and *Cuckoo* subsequently steamed for the Downs, where they arrived about noon.

The *Janus* has been ordered to cruise in the North Sea and coasts adjacent, for the express object of detaining any ship laden with munitions of war that may be fallen in with; as there have been reports made of a vessel laden therewith being in or about that neighbourhood.

## ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN SARDINIA.

On the 6th inst. the Duke de Valentinois, Prince of Monaco, presented himself in the town of Menton, the capital of Monaco, attempting to re-establish himself as Sovereign. About twenty persons joined him, but the body of the population gathered round him and cried, "Down with the Prince! long live the King" (of Sardinia). The carabinieri of the King of Sardinia, who have occupied the town since its incorporation with Piedmont, here made their appearance and took the Duke into their care, when the popular feeling subsided. The principality of Monaco was long under the control of the King of Sardinia before 1848, when it was annexed to Piedmont. The Prince spent nearly all his time in Paris, and was chiefly known to the world by the heavy tax he levied upon travellers passing through his petty state.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Turkish Loan announced by Messrs. Rothschild is for the present withdrawn, arrangements having been made by that house to meet the temporary wants of the Ottoman Porte.

On the 25th ult. the American ship *Grape Shot* sailed from New York for Constantinople with 20,000 muskets.

The President of the Board of Control has nominated the following gentlemen to be the first Government directors of the East India Company, viz., General Sir George Pollock, Sir Frederick Currie, and John Pollard Willoughby, Esq.

The family mansion of Dr. Wolf, Regent's-park, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

Government have now decided to take the manufacture of small arms into their own hands, and intend having establishments erected for that purpose at Woolwich, Enfield, and Weedon.

Dr. Achilli has joined the Swedenborgians, and is an admired and ardent preacher of the doctrines of that sect in the United States.

There are now fitting out at Liverpool no less than fifteen packet ships, which have been chartered by Government to convey troops to the seat of war.

An electric telegraph is immediately to be established between Helsingfors and St. Petersburg, a distance of nearly sixty Swedish miles.

The departure of the *Great Britain* steamer from Liverpool for Australia has been deferred from the 13th to the 29th inst.

There has not been an execution in Quebec in eighteen years.

There are two women for every man engaged in field labour, in the neighbourhoods of Athenry, Loughrea, and Dunsandle, in the county of Galway.

John Mitchel has issued an harangue to the Irish inhabitants of New York, calling upon them to take advantage of England's being involved in war to annex Canada; and the *New York Herald* says, there is a conspiracy for that purpose, hatched in New York, in which Mr. Seward is involved.

A suitable monument is to be erected to the memory of Andrew Jackson in New Orleans.

The amount of duty paid upon tea since the 5th instant, in London, Liverpool, Bristol, &c., exceeds half a million sterling.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act appropriating ten thousand dollars for the erection of the statue to Jefferson, to be placed in the University of Virginia.

Lord Campbell has established an industrial school on his property at Barna, in the county of Galway.

The King of Prussia has given an order for the erection of a monument at Erfurt, to the memory of General de Radowitz.

Lord Clarendon has intimated that the privileges to be obtained for the Christians in Turkey, will be extended to the Jewish subjects of the Porte.

Next June the Society of Arts propose to open a special Exhibition of Educational machinery.

An extraordinary number of passengers are travelling to and from Southampton, India, China, and particularly in the homeward-bound ships.

A fog-bell, of very large dimensions, is now being put up on South Stack Island, Holyhead, which will be tolled by means of machinery, to be constructed for that purpose, as a warning to mariners in dark and foggy weather.

An investigator of hieroglyphics announces that he has found a passage in a papyrus which looks very like "a lampoon against Moses," by the Egyptian priests.

William Thompson, who was convicted at the recent Norwich assizes of the murder of Lorenz Beha, a travelling jeweller, was executed at Norwich, on Saturday last.

A plot, got up by some convicts to set fire to the pitch and other stores, in the arsenal at Genoa, and escape during the confusion, was discovered in time to prevent any damage.

The Stockport millowners have given notice of their intention to reduce the wages of the operatives ten per cent in consequence of the fall in the price of goods. The operatives threaten to strike.

The Marquis Lorenzo Litta, Count Antonio and Count Francis Belgiojoso, and Marquis Trotti, have been deprived of the title of Chamberlain by the Emperor of Austria because they did not compliment him when he visited Lombardy two years ago.

Of the total quota of 80,000 militia men for the year 1853, the number who attended training and exercise, including the permanent staff, was 51,280. The total number of volunteers enrolled on January 1, 1854 (exclusive of staff), was 66,280.

Indiarubber sleepers have been laid down on part of the New Jersey Central Railroad, and the result is that the carriages pass along with a springy elastic motion, without noise or jolting.

The agriculturists in the north of France are uneasy at the manifestation of symptoms of a disease in the beetroot plant.

The Japanese have conceded to the Russians to open Japan to trade with the rest of the world within a year.

It is said that 600 political prisoners of the Roman States have succeeded in escaping from the Castle of Paliano.

The day of prayer and humiliation, fixed for Wednesday week, the 26th inst., will be observed by the closing of the courts and offices connected with the law.

The cost of the American ocean steam-ship lines is about £400,000 a year; and the revenue derived from them, about £180,000 a year.

High winds and dry weather have rendered the Rhone so shallow at Valence, that steam navigation is almost entirely stopped.

Sir Alexander Cockburn was for the sixth time elected one of the representatives of Southampton, on Wednesday. No opposition was offered, and the election passed off without the least excitement.

Since Louis Napoleon became Emperor, nine line-of-battle ships, mounting 910 guns, have been launched from the French dockyards.

Within the past few days three Russian ships which had arrived in Cork have been sold to Liverpool firms, the owners being apprehensive of losing their property, in consequence of the war between this country and Russia.

Arrangements for the building of a German Protestant Church, in Manchester, are nearly completed.

Great preparations are being made for the French Industrial Exhibition of 1855. Not only in Paris, but in the departments, the manufacturers are busily engaged in producing works of art that shall reflect credit on the country.

On Tuesday 1209 German emigrants—men, women, and children—left Paris for Havre, to embark for America.

Great purchases of hemp have lately been effected at Trieste, chiefly for British account.

An immense depot of stolen property was seized by the metropolitan police, on Wednesday, in Monkwell-street, City; the proceeds, it is said, of "nearly every burglary which has taken place in the metropolis during the last two years."

A company recently formed at Geneva has purchased extensive grounds in the Sétif, in the province of Algiers, and founded as many as five villages, according to engagement.

Lord Harris, the recently-appointed Governor of Madras, arrived at Alexandria, from Trieste, on the 31st ult., and went on to Cairo. The Overland Mail is said to have brought large orders for Manchester goods adapted to the Japan markets.

The warmth of the weather in Paris is such, that the *al fresco* concerts in the Champs Elysées have already commenced their performances, though considerably before the usual time.

By the expenditure of a million and a half sterling in forming embankments, building quays, and carrying out other improvements, the Clyde has become one of the most wonderful rivers in Britain.

The trial of the assassins of Count Rossi has terminated. Four of them have been condemned to death, including Colonel Grandoni.

A meeting is to be held in London on Saturday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of considering what will be the best method of carrying into effect a desire universally entertained by the friends of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, that a suitable memorial shall be erected in honour of the late lamented Judge.

At Vienna, the newly-discovered comet, visible in the constellation Aries, is said to exceed in brilliancy a star of the first magnitude, whilst in extension it exceeds that of Venus at her mean brilliancy.

The Town-council of Bristol proposes to reduce the salary of the Recorder of that city from £700 to £500 per annum.

A new party, called the "Know Nothings," has sprung into great power in New York and other large towns in America. Their chief object is to oppose the dangerous designs of the Irish party, which has excited a great deal of jealousy lately.

Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) gave her third concert last Saturday morning, at the Grand Redouten Saloon, Vienna. Upwards of 2000 persons were present.

The funeral of the late Professor Wilson took place at Edinburgh, on Friday, the 7th inst., in the presence of a large number of mourners. The funeral was of a public character, the leading public bodies taking part in the procession to the Dean Cemetery, as a tribute of respect for the memory of the departed.



### MARSHAL DE SAINT ARNAUD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE EAST.

THE military success of Marshal de Saint Arnaud, is one of the most striking examples of rapid advancement which has been achieved in the French army of occupation in Algeria. Thanks to the energetic resistance given to French domination by the people of Northern Africa, that vast country, almost unknown before France converted it into a theatre of war, has become a most valuable training school for those who wish to acquire military knowledge. In that school all the most distinguished French officers of the present day have been trained, and, without reference to the other benefits which have resulted from the possession of Algeria, it has been of much advantage to France, by strengthening and sustaining the military spirit of its army. For nearly twenty years continual warfare was carried on against the numerous tribes which refused to submit to France, and it was in the midst of that long-protracted war that Marshal de Saint Arnaud achieved the high position which he now occupies.

M. de Saint Arnaud was born at Paris, in 1801, of a family not distinguished by fortune. He was young when he entered the army, and, like most of those youths who embraced the military profession during the tranquil reign of Louis XVIII., he gave full play to the love of pleasure and dissipation. During the reign of Charles X. he was for a short time in the body-guard of that Monarch; but he shortly after resigned his situation, and came to England, where he resided some time. Soon after the Revolution of 1830 he returned to France, and once more entered the army. It was at this time, while the regiment to which he belonged was on duty at Fort de Blaise, where the Duchesse de Berri was imprisoned, that he obtained the favourable notice of Marshal Bugeaud, Commandant of the Citadel, by his intelligence and activity.

In 1837, as Captain, he went to Algiers in the Foreign Legion, which was chiefly composed of political refugees who had sought employment in the armies of France. In that corps M. de Saint Arnaud, distinguished alike by his intrepidity and his military skill, contributed powerfully to the success of many important enterprises. In less than ten years he rose through the various grades from that of chief of the battalion to the dignity of Marshal of France. Among the exploits in which he distinguished himself, the most important were the expedition he directed, in 1842, against the unsubdued tribe of Beni-Boudnan, in the west of Milianah; the attack of the Beni-Ferrah tribe in the following year; the defeat of the Flizza-el-Bahr; and the submission of the Cherif Bou Maza, who had provoked an insurrection in the Dahra.

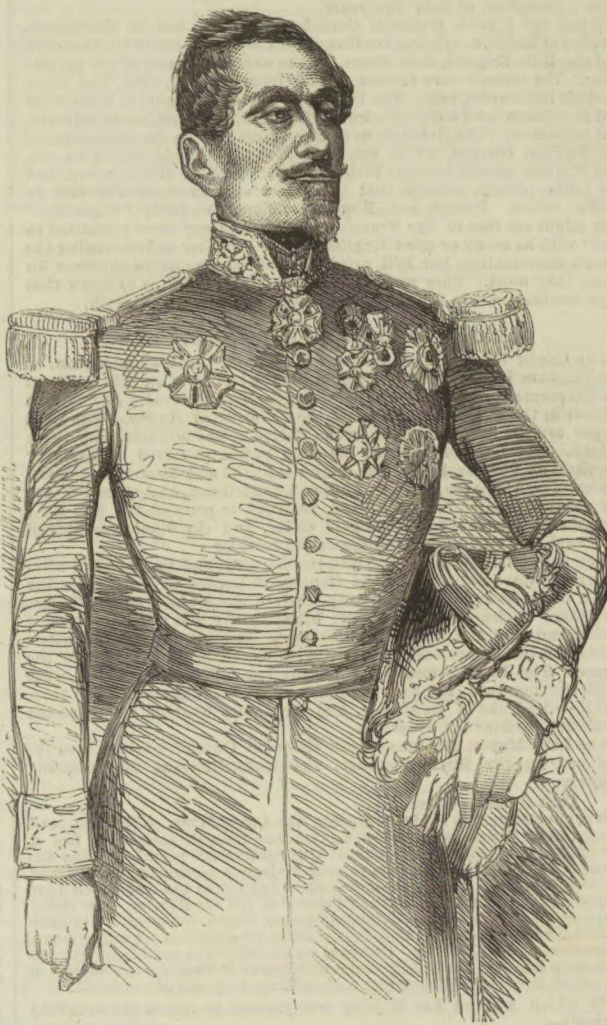
Having been appointed to the command of the province of Constantine in 1849, he rapidly overran that immense territory, which had been disorganised by the revolt of the numerous tribes inhabiting it, re-established peace, and gained the good will and attachment of many chiefs whom no one had previously been able to subdue. The expedition which M. de Saint Arnaud undertook in 1851 against the Kabyles was one of the most glorious campaigns ever gained by the French army in Algeria. At the head of an army of little more than 6000 men he overran the whole of that savage and mountainous region, in spite of the resistance made by its warlike tribes.

In 1851 M. de Saint Arnaud returned to France, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. His energetic and determined character recommended him to the notice of Louis Napoleon, then President of the Republic, as one of the firmest supporters of his views; and, in the month of October, 1851, the future Emperor confided to him the confidential post of Minister of War. In 1852 he was raised to the dignity of Marshal of France, and soon after to that of Senator, which was followed by his appointment to the post of Grand Ecuyer to the Emperor. Unfortunately, in the midst of so many marks of distinction, M. de Saint Arnaud's health is such as to make his friends fear that he will not be able to continue at the head of that important expedition to which he has been recently appointed.

M. de Saint Arnaud has been twice married. By his first marriage he had one daughter (married to M. de Freysigur) and a son, who became a soldier, and was killed in one of those campaigns in Algeria, where his father won so much renown.

### THE DECLARATION OF WAR IN THE FRENCH SENATE.

THE memorable scene in the French Senate, of which the annexed is a representation, took place on the 27th of March, the same day on which a similar important announcement was made in the English Parliament. The French Minister of State read the following Message in the name



MARSHAL DE ST. ARNAUD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE EAST.—(FROM A PORTRAIT BY RAFFET.)

of the Emperor, announcing that the final resolve of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had placed Russia in a state of war as regards France:—

The Government of the Emperor and that of her Britannic Majesty had declared to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that, if the difference with the Sublime Porte was not replaced in a purely diplomatic position, and if the evacuation of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia was not commenced immediately and terminated by a given day, they would see themselves forced to consider a negative reply, or silence, as a declaration of war. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg having decided not to reply to the communication thus made, the Emperor charges me to inform you of that determination, which places Russia, with respect to us, in a state of war, the whole responsibility of which rests with that Power.

The moment the hon. Minister concluded, loud acclamations arose from every member of the Senate. The President then said:—

The Senate gives a formal acknowledgment to the Minister of State of the communication which he has just made in the name of the Government, and which it has listened to with a profound sentiment of the most entire and most devoted co-operation. I think I express the unanimous feeling of the Senate in adding, that it confides fully in the Emperor, who will know how to conduct the war with the ability and energy which have so eminently distinguished the negotiations. The communication of his Excellency the Minister of State shall be inserted in the minutes of our proceedings, and the original shall be deposited in the archives.

The Senate hailed the remarks of the President with unanimous cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

### DEPARTURE OF LORD RAGLAN AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

GENERAL LORD RAGLAN, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-French expedition, and Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander of Division, left the London terminus of the South-Eastern line by the mail train at half-past eight on Monday evening, for Dover, en route for the East.

Lord Raglan arrived at the station in his private carriage at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, accompanied by Lady Raglan, his two daughters, the Hon. Misses Somerset and the Hon. Richard Somerset. Colonel Steele and Colonel Somerset, his aides-de-camp, were in attendance. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived soon afterwards, in company with his aides-de-camp, Major the Hon. J. Macdonald and Colonel Tyrwhitt. The Royal carriage was prepared for the accommodation of the gallant party by Superintendent Weatherhead of the line.

Although the announcement of the departure had not been made public, upwards of 300 persons, including many ladies, had assembled to catch a glimpse of the warriors. At about half-past eight, Lord de Ros and Colonel Clermont joined; and, most affectionate farewells having been exchanged, the Staff entered the Royal carriage amidst the most enthusiastic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. Lady Raglan and her daughters, on leaving the station, were cheered most warmly. The Hon. R. Somerset and Mr. Hubert de Burgh accompanied the Staff as far as Paris.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was at the station, and appeared most deeply affected upon taking leave of his gallant friends.

Lord Raglan, the Duke of Cambridge, and staff, arrived at Dover at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, and went on board her Majesty's ship *Vivid*, lying at the Cross-wall, and left for Calais at 11.40. The Royal party were met at the station by Colonel Stratfield, commandant; Colonel Grant, R.A.; Lord A. Russell, Rifle Brigade; Captain Herriek, R.N.; Captain Smithett; and Mr. Way, Superintendent of the Station; and about five hundred of the principal inhabitants of Dover. The party was most enthusiastically cheered on leaving, amidst cries of "Give it to the Russians," &c.

The *Vivid* arrived at Calais about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, and were received by Count de Toulougeon and one of the *attachés* of the English Embassy, who had come express from Paris for that purpose. A special train had been ordered by the Emperor, and Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by a numerous suite, arrived in Paris at half-past nine o'clock. The Minister-at-War and the English Ambassador were in waiting to receive them. A guard of honour of the Gendarmes d'Elite was stationed at the terminus, and the Court carriages were in attendance. The Duke and the officers who accompanied him proceeded to the British Embassy. About half-past twelve o'clock three Imperial carriages conveyed them to the Palace of the Tuilleries, with an escort from the regiment of the Guides. The Duke left the Embassy at one o'clock. In the carriage he occupied were Lord Raglan, the English Ambassador, and an officer of the staff. In the second, Lord de Ros and other staff officers; and in the third, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies and officers of the Imperial Household. A detachment of Guides preceded, and another followed, the carriages. The party was cheered on its way by the crowd which had assembled in front of the Embassy, and followed to the Palace, and cries of "Vive les Anglais" were frequent. On leaving the Tuilleries, the Duke, Lord Raglan, and suite visited Prince Jerome at the Palais Royal. The Duke, it was said, was the bearer of an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Emperor Napoleon.

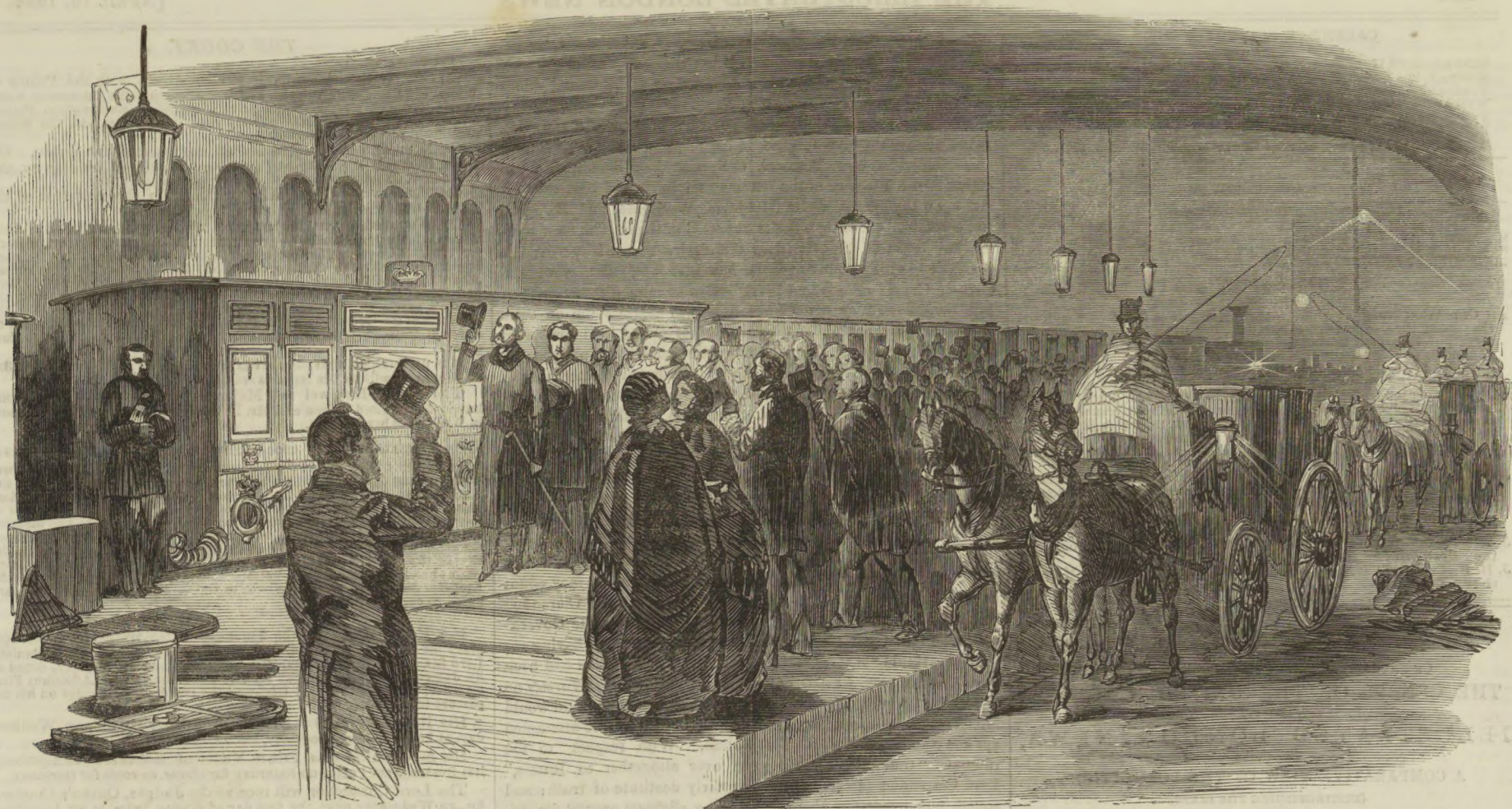
**RUSSIAN COMMERCE.**—The advices from Russia continue to exhibit a total absence of re-action from the rapid deterioration of the Government paper currency. At St. Petersburg strong evidence is given of the view entertained by the commercial classes as to the value of the statements attempted to be diffused, that a stock of bullion remains in the fortress equal to £19,000,000 or £20,000,000 sterling, by the fact that the bank notes for which this gold is represented to be the security have fallen to a discount of 12 per cent. The last quotation of exchange on London was 33½d., and there is every indication that the Czar can hope for no financial resources to enable him to maintain large armies out of his own territory for any lengthened period. Meanwhile, mercantile disasters of considerable importance are taking place. Ilya Stephanoff, a cotton dealer at St. Petersburg, has just failed for about £70,000, together with M. Jensen, also a broker, at Riga, for about £40,000; while at Moscow, the three firms of S. Alexeyeff, T. Mathias, and C. Kyber, the amount of whose liabilities is not yet known, have likewise suspended.

**THE EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.**—The Commissioners for the affairs of India have appointed the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, John Shaw Lefevre, Esq., C.B., the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., principal of Haileybury College, and the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, fellow and tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, to be a committee, for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out the clauses of the Government of India Act of last session, under which admission to the College of Haileybury will hereafter be open to competition.



DECLARATION OF WAR IN THE FRENCH SENATE.





DEPARTURE OF LORD RAGLAN AND H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE FOR THE EAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## MRS. CHISHOLM'S DEPARTURE FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE last scene of the second act of a drama of real life more strange than any fiction has closed: Caroline Chisholm has concluded seven years of hard, of unthankful, of successful work in England, and sailed to renew her labour of love in Australia—where, fourteen years ago, she began what has ever since been the business of her life: fourteen years ago, on the wharves of Sydney harbour, she saw and pitied the droves of ignorant, outcast, wretched emigrants who, collected without conscience by the crimps of bounty emigration, were cast out at the close of their voyage to shift for themselves, without a friend or a shelter, to starve or to labour, or to steal. No matter; no one cared. How she collected those destitute, helpless wretches; how she encouraged the men to honest work, and gathered together and protected the women, and led whole armies from the misery of Australian towns to the plenty of the far interior, where food was a drug, labour most deeply needed, and wives welcome to servants, if not to masters, is now well known and justly appreciated. Seven years of active practical colonisation in Australia have been succeeded by seven not less active years in England, where the Government has been taught its duty, the shipowners their true interest, and the labouring classes the inestimable lesson of self-dependence

and mutual co-operation in the matter of colonisation. These good, useful practical works we have had the satisfaction of illustrating and recording more than once. We can turn to pictures of those group-meetings where, without parade, without extravagant advertising or placarding, hundreds, nay thousands, assembled to listen to Caroline Chisholm, explaining, with earnest, simple, unadorned eloquence, the common sense view of colonization; and also of those exciting scenes when at the docks, and on shipboard, a band of emigrants, whom her system had enabled to seek in Australia a better reward for their labour than this country could afford, listened with affectionate reverence to her parting words of comfort and advice. But a change has come over the prospects of England and her colonies. It is no longer necessary to stimulate emigration here—the working classes can help themselves without gifts or loans. In Australia the great want is not the raw material of labour, but the re-union of wives and families in comparative poverty here with their successful husbands in that colony. To help in this good work—to lay the prime foundation of a civilised state, by giving gold-diggers wives and little children—this is the next work of Caroline Chisholm. War, which has disturbed the plans of bankers, merchants, shipowners, and politicians, has not spared her. The ships promised to be fitted out on Mrs. Chisholm's improved plans of space and ventilation, have been tendered to, and accepted by, Government to carry soldiers and cavalry horses; and Mrs. Chisholm and her numerous

wards have been handed over to the *Ballarat*, a fine fast ship, but with little room, and that room purchased at a very high rate.

On Monday evening a few friends from London, among whom were Mr. Douglas Jerrold and Mr. S. Sidney, with a great crowd of the relatives of the emigrants, assembled on board the *Ballarat*, where Mrs. Chisholm delivered a farewell address. She told them that on the other side she would put in force the right sort of stimulus to emigration. There she would be speaking to the gold diggers, who had money enough to support their poorer relatives, and who would do everything that was possible so as to secure that their families might be sent out to them in a respectable and decent manner. Emigration was soon to assume an important character. In its present lull it was like a child asleep—a healthy and vigorous child; but would soon become a man, and redeem the working classes of this country; so that if any one desired to keep himself and his family in misery, the fault would be his own. They knew that God had ordered the earth to be peopled; but if they were to listen to the manufacturers of this country—who forgot that in order to keep a brisk demand for their wares there should be a brisk supply of people—they would see very few ships filled with emigrants. She exhorted them to mutual forbearance, self-improvement, and the cultivation of feelings which would make them land like the children of one family. She ended by attempting to comfort the weeping crowd by her own position. She said, "I have an aged mother"—here emotion choked her voice, and she ceased.

The artist has chosen the moment when Mrs. Chisholm, with her two elder sons one on each hand, commenced speaking her parting words.



DEPARTURE OF MRS. CHISHOLM, IN "THE BALLARAT," FOR AUSTRALIA.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 16.—Easter Sunday. Buffon died, 1788.  
 MONDAY, 17.—Easter Monday. Abernethy died, 1831.  
 TUESDAY, 18.—Judge Jeffries died, 1689. American Revolution, 1775.  
 WEDNESDAY, 19.—St. Alphege. Lord Byron died, 1824.  
 THURSDAY, 20.—Spanish Fleet destroyed by Admiral Blake, 1657.  
 FRIDAY, 21.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.  
 SATURDAY, 22.—Duke of Sussex died, 1843. Fielding born, 1707.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 55	4 15	4 35	4 55	5 15	5 35	5 55

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Falmouth.—A Pacha in the Ottoman Empire is the title of the Governor of a Province, and holds the rank of Prince; those with three tails having the power of life and death. In the army, and public service generally, it is a title attached to the highest grades. A Bey or Beg is the possessor of a Beg-lig, or great fief of the Empire. In the army the title is equivalent to that of a Colonel with us.  
 H. S. M. is so far correct in stating, in our Journal for March 25, that Barbadoes was colonised and not conquered; but, by reference to Montgomery Martin's "Statistics of the Colonies of the British Empire," it appears the island was appropriated as a settlement by the English in 1625, as formerly mentioned, instead of 1605, as H. S. M. has been led to believe.  
 IGNORAMUS is informed that the population of London, which includes Islington on the north, Paddington on the north-west, Kensington on the west, Bow on the east, Woolwich on the south-east, and Lewisham on the south—a space of which the diameter is as large as he mentions—contains 2,362,236 persons, according to the Census of 1851.  
 J. S. W. R.—A private soldier may rise to be a commissioned officer in the British army.  
 J. H. H., Coventry; H. B.; X. Y. Z.; J. W. H., Marylebone; J. M., Ayrshire.—Declined.

## THE CENSUS OF 1851.

On SATURDAY next, APRIL 22, will be published

THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
 PREPARED FOR THE  
 ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
 COMPRISING  
 A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE POPULATION  
 (DISTINGUISHING THE SEXES)

OF EVERY PARISH AND TOWN IN THE EMPIRE IN 1841 AND 1851:

With a Detailed View of the Population of the Metropolis; a Comparison of the Population in Counties and Towns, and of the whole Empire, at Different Periods; and a Variety of Interesting Information concerning the Movement of the Population—the groundwork of all Political Science;

## WITH A LARGE ILLUSTRATIVE MAP.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

VAQUE and contradictory rumours of the progress of the War continue to reach us through Vienna, which are sometimes either partially confirmed, or shown to be unfounded, by despatches from other quarters. There appears to have been some skirmishing favourable to the Turks in the neighbourhood of Kalafat, and a battle of more importance at Rassova, in the Dobrudja. The details of the conflict are wanting, but there is little reason to doubt that the result was favourable to the Turkish arms. A despatch from Constantinople, via Marseilles, states that that capital was illuminated on the 4th inst., for a victory over the enemy; but whether it was for that which is believed to have been gained at Rassova, or at some other place, is not very apparent. The Allied forces are yet at a long distance from the scene of action, and detachments only have landed at Gallipoli, so that the struggle in the East is confined to the original belligerents. The Fleet in the Black Sea is inactive, and appears to await at Kavarna the passage of the Russians to Omer Pacha's headquarters at Schumla. People have ceased to take any interest in the proceedings of Admiral Dundas. They have been accustomed to so much inanity in that quarter, that Sir Charles Napier is the only hero of the day. They look to him for actions, and decisive ones. The ice is beginning to disappear from the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic, the Admiral means mischief, and the Russians are leaving undefended, all the forts and stations to the West of Revel and Sveaborg, as if to invite the final struggle at Cronstadt itself, and to concentrate all their strength upon that citadel.

In the meantime the Sultan, while showing a bold front against the enemy, and proving himself, in many respects, an equal match for his opponent, is courageously revolutionising the whole internal policy of his empire, and rendering it more and more worthy to rank among the Powers of Europe. The confiscation to the State of the territorial possessions of the mosques, is an event of the highest importance, and is the greatest step that has yet been taken towards the regeneration and civilisation of Turkey. The deposition of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, or "Head of the Faith," for resistance to this measure, shows that the Sultan and his advisers have made up their minds to persevere; and that they are not to be deterred from the prosecution of the great reforms which they consider essential to the salvation of the country, by the opposition of any personage, however important may be his position or sacred his functions. Such proofs of vitality in the Ottoman State must be more galling to the ambitious mind of the Czar, than any indignities which the Christians ever suffered, or are supposed to have suffered, at the hands of the Moslems. The Christians of Moldavia, Wallachia, and other portions of Turkey, know by this time that the Emperor cares nothing about their interests or their prosperity, and that he would rather have them remain miserable and oppressed if they could thereby be made a source of weakness to the Ottoman Empire, than have them free and happy, if, by that means, they added to its strength. What with internal and external difficulties, the Sultan has a task before him which might tax the mightiest energies; but, with the determination to act justly towards all his subjects, and with the support of Great Britain and France,

there is reason to believe that the attack made upon his independence will ultimately conduce to the stability of his throne, as well as to the discomfiture and humiliation of his unscrupulous adversary.

Austria and Prussia have not yet finally declared themselves. It is true that they have signed, in conjunction with Great Britain and France, a new Protocol, declaring their determination to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman territory, and that they insist upon the evacuation of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria. But something more than this is expected of them. The Czar himself has declared that he does not desire to retain permanent possession of the provinces he has invaded; and, until the German Courts declare that his refusal of an immediate evacuation will be followed by a declaration of war against him on their parts, they will rest under the suspicion of aiding his interests by seeking to gain time. The Germans are proverbially phlegmatic, and family and personal reasons have contributed to increase the constitutional slow-mindedness of the King of Prussia, and, perhaps, of the Emperor of Austria. But there is little reason to fear that either of them will ultimately go wrong. The alleged occupation of Servia by a large Austrian force looks, at first sight, suspicious; and the recall of the Chevalier Bunsen from London, because his sympathies are notoriously and avowedly in favour of the Anglo-French alliance would seem as if the King of Prussia had made up his weak mind to side with his Imperial brother-in-law. But neither of these circumstances is in itself sufficient to justify the belief that Russia may count upon the alliance or the neutrality of Germany. Lord Clarendon stated in the House of Lords on Tuesday night that the Government had received no intimation of any Austrian troops having entered Servia, but that some time since a communication had been received from the Austrian Government that the *corps d'armée* on the frontier would defend Servia against the Russians, and would interfere to put down any insurrection that might be attempted against the authority of the Sultan. With respect to the rumour "that Prussia had gone over altogether to Russia," Lord Clarendon declared it to be utterly destitute of truth; and stated, moreover, that there was not the slightest ground for anticipating such an event. The recall of Chevalier Bunsen has yet to be explained; but we have little doubt that it has not the importance which people at first seemed inclined to attribute to it. The King of Prussia is as variable as the wind, and the loudly-expressed and almost unanimous feeling of his people against Russia will either keep him right, or force him to abdicate if he be determined to go wrong. The eloquent speech of M. de Vincke in the Second Chamber of Prussia in the discussion of the Loan Bill, is a welcome sound from Germany. It was an able and powerful expression of the opinions entertained by the great majority of the German people. It is intensely anti-Russian, and created such a sensation, that the Chamber suspended its sitting for several minutes, to allow the auditory to give vent to their approbation, and to recover from the emotion which it caused. Not even the British Parliament has produced a better speech, or one which more effectually unveiled the pretensions of Russia, exposed her hypocrisy, or denounced the danger of her policy to every independent State in Europe. The King of Prussia is an impressionable man, and he will learn, from this and other circumstances passing under his half-shut eyes, what the interests of Prussia are in this great struggle. If he do not learn them he will cease to reign, and leave the throne to an abler and honester successor. Germany will not submit to be Russianised, and remembers, as M. de Vincke says, the warning of the Great Frederick, "that if the Russians possessed Constantinople, it would not be long before they possessed Königsberg." The German people know their duty and their interests, and sooner or later they will force their vacillating or reluctant Sovereigns to follow their leadership.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canonry Residential*: The Rev. Robert Bickersteth has been appointed to Salisbury Cathedral. *Rectories*: Rev. W. Alford, to Folke, Dorsetshire; Rev. E. S. Bankes, to Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire; Rev. H. Beckwith, to St. Mary Bishophall, York; Rev. W. Elliott, to All Saints' Church, Worcester; Rev. J. Geldart, to Podington, or Puddington, Bedfordshire; Rev. R. Henderson, to Brompton-Ralph; Rev. Dr. Higgs, to Handborough, Oxon; Rev. W. S. McDouall, to Ousden, near Newmarket; Rev. H. Morgan, to St. Athan, Glamorganshire; Rev. F. A. Savile, to North Huish, Devonshire; Rev. J. Sparling, to Eccleston, Lancashire; Rev. S. W. Steadman, to Eyfield, Andover; Rev. H. G. Williams, to Preston, Suffolk; Rev. A. D. Wilton, to Orlingbury, Northamptonshire; Rev. H. Wright, to Hambleton, near Godalming; Rev. Dr. Wynter, to South Warnborough, Hampshire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. W. H. Beevor, to St. Hilary; Rev. S. Edwards, to Woolvercott, Oxfordshire; Rev. J. Fox, to Hledon, together with the Vicarage of Preston; Rev. S. J. Jerram, to Chobham, Surrey; Rev. A. H. Leech, to Emily; Rev. J. D. Palmour, to Jeffreyton, near Narberth; Rev. T. Sikes, to Chevening, near Sevenoaks; Rev. W. H. White, to Kenton, Suffolk. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. Colborne, to Holy Trinity Church, Painswick, near Stroud; Rev. R. Crowfoot, to Southwood, Suffolk; Rev. C. Ekersall, to Lower Beeding, near Horsham, Sussex; Rev. J. R. Filling, to Grimsargh, Lancashire; Rev. G. S. Robertson, to Pilethorne (or Pilsitone), near Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire; Rev. W. L. Sharpe, to St. Paul's Church, Whippingham, Isle of Wight; Rev. A. Tatham, to Halam, Nottinghamshire; Rev. G. D. Thomson, to Queenborough, near Sheerness.

A DEPUTATION of five of the principal inhabitants of Eiton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, have presented the Rev. Robert Machell with a silver salver, value £53, as "a testimonial of their affectionate regard, after his residence among them for twenty years."

PARIAN STATUE OF ENONE.—Messrs. Rose and Co., of Coalport, have just published a very pretty statuette of Mr. Tennyson's heroine, Enone, after the incident thus described by the poet:—

Hither came at noon  
 Mourning Enone, wandering forlorn  
 Of Paris, once her playmate on the hills.  
 Her cheek had lost the rose, and round her neck  
 Floated her hair, or seemed to float, in rest;  
 She, leaning on a fragment twined with vine,  
 Sung to the stillness.

The design has been modelled by Mr. Shenston, and does great credit to his talent. The attitude is graceful and natural, and the expression of the face—youthful and beautiful in itself—well accords with the sentiment.

DR. M. THOMSON'S NIGHT SIGNALS.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, from the favourable reports of the several officers in command of the Channel squadrons, have ordered an increased supply of these lamps from a house in Birmingham, to be issued for the use of the Baltic and Black Sea squadrons. A new signal-book has also been printed by order of their Lordships to accompany these lights by which all ships will be able to communicate as freely by night as by day.

A METEOR WAS SEEN AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS by a Correspondent, on Saturday evening, the 1st inst., at 3 seconds past 10, the moment at which the meteor was witnessed by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie Walcott, as described and illustrated in our Journal of last week. It was seen from Tunbridge Wells Common, passing in a straight line from S.E. to N.W., at about the height that a good rocket will attain. It was somewhat different in appearance from the above, which may, possibly, be accounted for by the absence of gas-light at Tunbridge Wells Common.

## THE COURT.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Duchess of Kent, attended divine service in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley read the prayers, and the Bishop of Lincoln preached the sermon.

On Monday Lord Raglan had an audience of the Queen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also visited her Majesty, and took leave, on proceeding to join the expedition to Turkey.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court for the reception of the Address from the Corporation of the City of London.

On Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, for Windsor Castle. The Queen and Prince were accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold. The Royal party quitted the Palace in seven of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a detachment of Carabineers, for the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, and travelled by a special train to Windsor, where her Majesty arrived at half past four o'clock.

It is understood that the Levee to be held on Wednesday, the 3rd of May next, will be the last this season.

The Earl of Listowel and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have relieved Lord Byron and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

## APPROACHING VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

Her Majesty has signified her gracious intention to honour with her presence a grand *bal costumé* which is to be given, on the 12th of May, by the Ambassador of France and the Comtesse Walewski, at the French Embassy. We believe that this will be the first time, since the accession of the Queen, that her Majesty has paid such a compliment to any member of the *corps diplomatique* accredited at her Court, and the departure from the general rule will naturally suggest itself as having its origin in a desire, on the part of her Majesty, to mark in an especial manner the high sense she entertains of the chivalrous and effectual co-operation of the Emperor Napoleon III. in the war in which France and England are about to engage.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Count Kielmansegge, Lord George Paulett, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Baron Kneesebeck, and a select party, dined at St. James's Palace, on Sunday last, by invitation of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, to meet his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on his departure for the East.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived, on Wednesday, at her residence, Frogmore, from London.

His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Langenburg left Buckingham Palace on Saturday for Dover, en route for Germany.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., on Wednesday next, the first day of Easter Term, at his Lordship's residence, in Upper Brook-street, at 12 o'clock.

M. Jules de Saux, Secretary of the French Embassy, left Albert-gate House, on Monday, for Paris, with important despatches.

On Thursday the usual Royal charities, known as Maunday gifts, were distributed at the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, to thirty-five aged men, and thirty-five aged women.

NEW MILITARY TRAINING GROUND.—The authorities of the War-office having obtained a grant from Parliament of £100,000, for the purpose of purchasing land for occupation by the army, have bought about 4000 acres of land at Aldershot, Farnham, and Ash, in the counties of Hampshire and Surrey, about 35 miles from London. From the bold elevations, and undulating character of the land, it is admirably adapted for that purpose. The Basingstoke Canal, with some contributory lakes at Ash, affords opportunities of display in crossing rivers, and in various other military exercises. The nearest railway stations from London will be the South-Eastern and the South-Western, both at Ash, and within a mile of the ground. It is intended to encamp the militia on the ground in the ensuing month. Parties are already building and speculating on the improved value of land in that locality.

THE RUSSIANS IN PARIS.—Before M. de Kisseleff left Paris, he sent a circular to such of the subjects of the Czar resident in Paris as were known to him, signifying that it was the desire of his Imperial Master that they should leave with the greatest possible rapidity. Many of these persons pleaded illness or other causes, and they were informed that they might remain until further notice. This notice has just been given, and it is said that the niece of M. de Kisseleff is included in it. Some of the Russians thus ordered away will obey the injunction, for their incomes are derived from property in Russia, which will be confiscated if they do not comply with the order. Not one, probably, of the Russians who derive their incomes from other sources will comply with the Imperial mandate.

SEASONABLE REWARD.—Lieut. Bonie, of the French navy, who was on board the *Retribution*, Capt. Hon. J. R. Drummond, when she entered Sebastopol, has received promotion for furnishing information to the Minister of Marine about the batteries in that harbour. This is practical wisdom.

THE GOVERNMENT AND NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.—A ropemaker named Ellis has recently been discharged from her Majesty's dockyard (Devonport), for writing and publishing in a newspaper a letter complaining of certain arrangements for the working of the ropemakers in that dockyard. Some time since the artisans of the dockyard, excepting ropemakers, were placed on job and task work, with the opportunity of earning extra pay. The ropemakers, who felt themselves aggrieved at the exception, represented the matter to the officers, and Ellis and some others were then placed on task work, for which they considered they were not fairly paid. Ellis, unfortunately for himself, addressed a letter to the editor of a local newspaper, stating the grievance under which he conceived himself and others of his class had a right to complain. His name was attached to the letter, and, soon after its publication, an order came down for the immediate discharge of the writer from Government employ. Ellis, who has always borne a good character, has memorialised the Admiralty to be reinstated, on the ground that, at the time of his writing the letter, he did not know it was contrary to any rule of the service.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CEYLON.—By the Colombo papers, just received, we learn that gold has been discovered at Ruanwelle, *anglice* Gold-sand, by two sailors lately arrived from Australia. Starting from near Kandj, they followed the course of a river for several miles, and, having commenced washing the sand, they were at once rewarded by a quantity of gold dust. The sailors returned to their ship, obtained their discharge, and, having persuaded four of their mates to accompany them to the lucky spot, they soon came to a black sand abounding in small nuggets; which, on being tested by the Colonial Secretary, the metal proved to be the veritable ore.

IMPERIAL RAPACITY.—The statement in the House of Lords, on Monday evening, that the Czar had seized the furniture and other effects of our late Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has called forth a letter from Sir G. H. Seymour, in which he says:—"The question affecting my interests appears to be not whether certain cases which I left at St. Petersburg—and which contain pictures, ornamental furniture, books, linen, and other articles of value—are to be seized and confiscated, but whether their shipment on board the *Anne M'Alister*, the only English vessel remaining at Cronstadt, is to be permitted. According to the last advice, the question was determined against me."

GROSS INHUMANITY.—At the Wigton Petty Sessions, on Tuesday last, Mr. T. Hayton, of Gerrard-house, Mr. G. Hayton, his brother, and R. Harding, a person in the employment of Mr. T. Hayton, were charged, at the instance of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with having wantonly tortured a greyhound dog. From the statement of Mr. Forster, who attended on behalf of the society, it appeared that the defendants got possession of the greyhound belonging to a neighbouring farmer, and, having saturated its skin with turpentine, set the animal on fire and drove it away. The poor victim ran four miles in this state of torture, and was found next morning nearly dead, at its master's door. The defendants were found guilty, and were fined £5 each, and costs.

THE SMYTH FORGERY CASE.—At the Oxford assizes last week, Richard Hugh Smyth, alias Thomas Provis, was brought up for trial for forging a codicil to the will of Sir Hugh Smyth, Bart. Smyth made an original defence. In a long and rambling speech he contended that he had not forged the documents, nor could he be charged with the uttering, because they had been produced in court by his solicitors, and not by himself; and as to forgery, he had heard it laid down by a learned Judge, at the Old Bailey, that to copy the names of men who perhaps never lived, or who at all events, must long since have been dead, was no forgery. He had been justified, both by the law of nations and the customs of civilised society, in what he had done; for nations resorted to arms, and did all manner of evils, to support what they conceived to be their own; and he asked, did any one now dare charge Bonaparte as a murderer, because, in prosecuting his claim to his own, he had caused the deaths of numerous persons. He was found guilty of forging and uttering the deed, and, upon being called up for sentence, begged for mercy on account of his wife ("a young creature, as beautiful as an angel"), and his four small children. The learned Judge sentenced him to be transported for twenty years.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

We mentioned incidentally last week that the May Exhibition at the Royal Academy is one of more than ordinary promise. Those who have gone the tour of the artists' studios speak most favourably of the produce of the last year. Maclise will be seen to immense advantage in a large gallery picture, representing the "Marriage of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, to the daughter of the King of Ireland." There are at least—what shall we say—one hundred and fifty figures, some the size of life, and others very little less, brought together with admirable skill upon one canvas. The story is told simply and nobly, and the colouring is spoken of by all his admirers as richer and warmer than he has before thought it worth his while to attain. Some said that the Academy would not hang it. "I do not want them," is said to have been Mr. Maclise's reply; "I only hope they'll stand it." To be seen to any advantage, it must be seen as far as is possible nearly on a level with the eye.

If Mr. Maclise will command attention by the chivalry, noble grouping, and skill of his large historical picture, Mr. Frith will arrest every spectator by a picture entitled "Life at the Sea-side," in which he has succeeded in depicting that immense variety of English life to be found on Ramsgate sands in the height of the sea-bathing season. He was never so great before; nor is it too much to say that this work will place him on a level with Leslie and with Wilkie. He is said to have received a thousand guineas for it—and not too much, considering the long and happy pains bestowed upon such a work. Roberts sends two choice Venetian views, painted in successful rivalry of Canaletti, but without any slavish and unnecessary marks of imitation. Creswick is said to have surpassed even the highest hopes of his many admirers. Leslie contributes a scene from the "Rape of the Lock" in his happiest manner. Sir Edwin Landseer is working at the Palace, and has not, it is said, sent even a single picture to the Exhibition. Ross and Thorburn will be seen in honest emulation for superiority. Webster has sent something worthy of his well-earned reputation; and Mulready has chosen to show, by a small example, that his skill and taste are still unimpaired. In portraiture Grant will be found to excel in female loveliness, and Gordon in manly vigour of mind. Nor will Stanfield be found wanting in rendering the sea and sea-coast scenes, or E. W. Cooke in catching what Vandervelde loved to paint, and Turner loved to transfer to canvas. E. M. Ward has a Parliament picture, "Argyll Asleep in Prison," painted with a rich deep Venetian effect—the figures the size of life. Elmore will be missed—to be found next year, we trust, in renewed vigour. Egg (already reckoned by some long before his time as one of the old masters) has been unable to finish the two pictures on which he is engaged, and of which artists and amateurs speak alike favourably. We shall, therefore, miss a particular favourite. Hook is commended by those competent to judge; but we have not seen his picture; and we forget the subject. Boxall has a fine head of Lady Eastlake, painted in Titian's manner, with a full juicy brush. Frank Stone has a well-painted pair of lovers, looking unutterable things, and entitled "The Old, Old Story."

The Pre-Raphaelites will be represented by Hunt and Collins. Millais reserves his strength for another year. It is not unlikely, however, that he has sent in a small picture—a scene in the Highlands—that will do no injury to his name. One of Hunt's (it has no name, but is distinguished by a motto from the Psalms) will divide the critics. It is painted in the rich detailed manner of Van Eyck, and represents a Magdalen-looking girl, struck with remorse at the words of a song, sung to her by a young man, in a very modern costume, at a very modern piano. The landscape reflected in the mirror is marvellously painted.

Without the pale of the Academy, and away from the school of the Pre-Raphaelites, the visitor will find much to admire. Hannah has painted a picture which will be mistaken by many for a fine E. M. Ward. The subject is "The Countess of Nithsdale presenting the petition to King George I., that her husband's life may be spared." The King, it is well known, ran away in a full drawing-room from her earnest supplications for the Earl's life. In his anxiety to escape, he is said to have dragged her on the floor—an incident of which the artist has availed himself with equal tact and skill. The locality and dresses are all scrupulously correct. There are touches, too, of humour in it that will not escape attention—such as the wide-spread never-run-away legs of Henry VIII., to be seen on the canvas of Holbein, suspended over the fire-place, anxious, apparently, to kick his successor, for his fear of women. Lance excels in fruit, and gold, and ivory cups. Solomons has made an important stride in his art. He has two pictures—one representing the interior of a first-class carriage; the other two compartments of a second-class carriage. They might be called (we know not their names) Gretna and Greenwich. In the first-class compartment are an old gentleman (the father or uncle) asleep, and a very pretty girl with flowers and fine eyes, addressed by a very nice-looking young man. All is sunshine. In the second-class carriage is seen a boy, on his way to join his ship for the first time—his mother (a widow) sits by his side and his sister (some years older than himself) looks into her brother's eyes as if her heart was like to break. Never was half-subdued sorrow more beautifully expressed. Ansdell has two large pictures: one a snow scene, representing a horse and horseman attacked by wolves; the other (intended for a panel) is a scene in the Isle of Skye, young rams startled at the sudden appearance of a strange dog. In the large picture the wolves are painted with admirable finish—life is all but seen receding from the last that is shot. On the whole, we can promise a fine Exhibition.

Mr. Duncombe has been asking in the House about the equestrian statue of King George II., once a central ornament of Leicester-square, in London. The question has led to inquiry, and the result is that the statue is not forthcoming. Mr. Wyld buried it at first beneath his Great Globe—no one missed it—it belonged to any one. The workmen employed on the Great Globe discovered that it was a clay body covered with lead, that the lead was valuable; and so the statue, both man and horse, was stolen piecemeal away. Not a vestige remains of him—our modern Augustus has been converted into water-spouts and pig-lead. He is as nothing, as the Palace of Canons from whence he came. We are not sorry for his departure; but, surely the odd manner in which he was spirited away, his leaden covering melted into nothing, and his clay interior returned to its native earth, suggests that we should be careful of our statues. Her Majesty has a "Keeper of the Pictures," why should not the public have a keeper of the statues. Within the memory of thousands, the sword was stolen from the statue of Charles I. at Charing-cross. A contractor for the repairs of the arch at Hyde-park-corner might cover in the statue of the Duke, and reconvert Wyatt's Wellington into heavy pieces of ordnance, before even Mr. Duncombe could be aware of its removal and metamorphosis.

Our contemporaries have been acquiring Burlington House, Piccadilly, for the public, at an unnecessary expenditure of ten thousand pounds. Government, they say, has purchased this—one of the best-known houses in West-end London—for one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. No such thing. The price was one hundred and forty thousand pounds; and the mansion, and its appurtenances (the furniture excepted), with the ground belonging to it, will be transferred to the public at Michaelmas next. Government—so well-founded rumour runs—intend converting it into rooms of assembly for scientific bodies, and for certain small public offices now very indifferently lodged. The Societies that will enjoy the privilege of holding their assemblies in Burlington-house, will not be permitted to form museums within it

walls. Museums require more room than Government will be able to give away. The requirements of the Civil Service are such that Government contemplates the removal from Somerset-house of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries. Both Societies would be glad to go on the terms tendered to the Royal Academy, and accepted by that body.

The Beauchamp Tower, in the Tower of London—so exquisitely restored by Mr. Salvin, in the true mediæval spirit—will, we are told, be open to the public for the first time in the first week in May. After the White Tower, this is decidedly the most interesting portion of the towers of Julius.

The large family picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the "Penn Children," was sold at Christie's, on the 7th inst., for 340 guineas. It is by no means a favourable specimen of Sir Joshua; if it had been a choice example, it would have sold for six times that sum. There is an engraving of it—a private plate—by Charles Turner.

## MUSIC.

THOUGH the regular dramatic entertainments are suspended during Passion Week, yet the theatres are not closed on that account. Most of them are engaged for various kinds of popular amusements, chiefly of a musical character. During the past week Mr. Smith has been giving Promenade Concerts at Drury-lane, after the fashion of Monsieur Jullien, but on a much smaller scale, and much less brilliant. They have been, however, pretty well attended. Mr. Allcroft, of Concert-monstre celebrity, had a performance at the Lyceum on Monday evening, superior in quality to the ordinary run of such entertainments. A large portion of the programme was selected from the works of Mendelssohn, the orchestra was complete and powerful, and the celebrated violinist, Ernst, was among the solo performers. On the same evening a Concert of monstrous dimensions was given by Mr. Howard Glover, at St. Martin's Hall. It consisted of about fifty pieces of music, many of them long ones; and the vocal and instrumental host included almost every performer of note now in London. The selection—as must always be the case on such occasions—was of the most common and familiar kind, the performers singing or playing the things which cost them the smallest amount of trouble or preparation. There have been several minor concerts during the week—none of them at all remarkable.

DRURY-LANE is to open for Italian Opera on Easter Monday; for German Opera, the beginning of May. There are also, we understand, to be English Operas. Though, however, there will be different companies—different, at least, in their principal members—yet they will all form parts of one general establishment. The details are not yet made public; but we have heard the names of some of the most eminent singers now in London, as having been engaged. The chorus and orchestra are to be large and powerful, and all the requisite means are provided for performing the greatest masterpieces of the musical stage, not only with completeness, but with splendour.

HENRY RUSSELL.—This celebrated composer has been singing, during the week, to crowded houses at the Standard Theatre.

## THE THEATRES.

## MARYLEBONE.

On Saturday "The Hunchback" was performed for the first time at this theatre during the present management; the parts of *Master Walter* and *Julia* being supported by Mr. and Mrs. Wallack. The former was remarkably elaborated by his representative, who threw into it so much of picturesque effect, and such distinctive detail, with such minuteness and variety in the distribution of the histrionic lights and shades, that the picture grew into unwonted life under the artist's hand, and the admiring audience were so strongly excited as to summon the performer before the curtain at the end of the second act. This is indeed an extraordinary honour in such a part, which is rather of a subdued and mechanical character, and generally played according to routine with respectable perseverance. Here, for once, however, we had originality, where it was least expected. Mrs. Wallack's *Julia* is a diligently-conceived and artistically-executed portrait, most carefully adhering to the poet's ideal, and ambitiously making the most of every point. The famous scene with *Sir Thomas Clifford* received quite a novel interpretation under the direction of this gifted artist: more thought, more passion, were never pressed into its service—all being controlled and subdued by the spirit of beauty, and submitting gracefully to its influence. At once one of the most vigorous and judicious of our actresses, Mrs. Wallack never suffers herself to be misled by a sense of power, but chastens the vehemence of her natural style by the over-ruling authority of a taste which has evidently been cultivated in the best schools of poetry. An address, by Mr. Monier, was delivered by her with remarkable propriety. It recorded what had already been done under the new management—promised still more—and announced their intention to produce in future "some new, original, unacted plays." Mr. Wallack, too, on being recalled, stated that they had hitherto had difficulty in removing old and systematic abuses, but, nevertheless, had succeeded to a great extent in introducing a better method, and should continue fearlessly in their endeavours to "provide for the neighbourhood an intellectual entertainment." The announcement was received with great applause; and we are led to expect much good from the intelligent efforts of the directors of this theatre.

## NON-THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS AT THEATRES.

Among the amusements of Passion Week, we have to record the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of Mr. C. H. Adams's Orrery, at the ADELPHI; the very able lecture on Astronomy being delivered by that gentleman, as usual. At the SURREY theatre on Monday, Mr. Love, the polyphonist, was remarkably successful with his new entertainment, "The London Season." Without supernumeraries or confederates, the dramatic ventriloquist went through a variety of scenes and characters, descriptive and representative, changing his garb and gesture with marvellous rapidity. The extravagant *Narcissus Verigrene*, the benevolent *Moses Mordecai*, the nautical Mr. Benjamin Billows, the experienced Mrs. Oldstyle, the wonderful *London Cabman* with the everlasting and universal memory, the too-susceptible Mr. *Calm*, and the voluble Miss *Idletalk*, all appeared on the stage, in their proper persons, to the amusement of a numerous audience. The entertainment is in two parts; at the end of which Mr. Love exhibited his ventriloquial sketches, which, when in good voice, are the most astonishing of his performances. Since M. Alexandre, Mr. Love has had no rival in these; and, indeed, the gift is one so peculiar, that long intervals of time have elapsed between the existences of its different professors. In the present instance, the remarkable and indeed attractive point, is the precision and refinement with which the vocal utterances are managed, both in regard to relative distance and number. To the natural faculty is, in this, added an art which, in the language of an old dramatist, may be said, "to better nature."

## GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

A Diorama, illustrating the Route of the British Army to the Seat of War, has been added by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin to that of the Overland Mail, which they have renovated for the occasion—the former being in accordance with the national sentiment to which they desire to appeal, and from which, doubtless, the appropriate response will be given on the part of the holiday visitors to this place of blended amusement and instruction. Accordingly, the new pictures consist of St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Sebastopol—and particularly one of the Dardanelles, from a sketch by Lieut. O'Reilly, of the *Redoubtation*. All are capably painted. Nearer home, the Embarkation of Troops at Southampton, the Isle of Wight, Osborne, the Needles, and the Bay of Biscay, are peculiarly interesting. Justice is done to the various subjects. The Berlings, Cintra, and Lisbon, with the British Fleet at anchor, together with the Tagus, and Admiral Corry's Squadron passing Cape Trafalgar, are all very cleverly painted. The view of Algiers is accompanied with Embarking Troops by the French Ships of War. One of the grandest paintings, however, is that of Malta, with the arrival of the Guards. We need not recapitulate the series illustrative of the Overland Mail, all having become familiar to the public. It ends, as usual, with the celebrated mausoleum called Taj Mehal. As the war proceeds, it was announced by the lecturer, that the proprietors intended to add to the Diorama such scenes as would serve to illustrate its progress and results. Such a design is as laudable as it must be popular,

and will bring before the eye the localities of celebrated events, yet concealed in the future. In harmony with the enthusiasm of the present, the series will embody a history of the times, and perpetuate that heroism which, in opposition to unprincipled ambition, has been excited in the national bosom, and identified itself with the "grandeur" of its "throbbings."

EASTER PIECES.—The season's extravaganza at the HAY-MARKET is written by Mr. Planché, and entitled "Mr. Buckstone's Voyage Round the Globe in Leicester-square." At the ADELPHI, the spectacle will be of an Oriental character, and called "The Overland Journey to Constantinople, as undertaken by Lord Bateman, with interesting particulars of the Fair Sophia." A new piece, also, is announced at the PRINCESS'S, under the title of "Faust and Marguerite." ASTLEY'S will re-open with a new grand Nautical Equestrian Spectacle, by Mr. Nelson Lee. The LYCEUM is also advertised to re-open on Easter Monday, as usual; and at the MARYLEBONE the new season, it is stated, will commence with a burlesque.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## HARROW SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Criterion, 1. Edward of York, 2. Metropolitan Handicap Steeplechase.—Nomme de Guerre, 1. Gaylad, 2. Stewards' Plate.—Cotton Lady, 1. Prevocation, 2. Selling Steeplechase.—Janus, 1. Widow Macchree, 2. Selling Hurdle Race.—Union Jack, 1. Sweetheart, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Harrow Selling Stakes Flat-race.—Lioness, 1. Guile, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Janus, 1. Quiffle, 2. Grand Open Steeplechase for a Gold Cup.—Ploughboy, 1. Despised, 2. Scoury Stakes.—Prevocation, 1. Sophistry, 2.

## LATEST BETTING AT MANCHESTER.

CHESTER CUP.—11 to 1 agst Baalbes (t); 11 to 1 agst Mark Antony (off); 22 to 1 agst D. of Lorraine (t); 40 to 1 agst Indian Warrior (t); 40 to 1 agst Joe Miller (t). DEBBY.—6 to 1 agst Dervish (t); 30 to 1 agst New Warrior (t), and 40 to 1 taken to a large amount.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE AT ASCOT.—For some time past it has been a matter of speculation and inquiry in the sporting world whether, under existing circumstances, the piece of plate, value 300 sovereigns, which the Emperor of all the Russias has, for the last nine years, presented to the British public, to be run for over Ascot-heath, and which has formed the great race of the meeting, will this year be included in the Thursday's programme. The plate has been ordered, and might, had the Stewards of the Jockey Club felt so inclined, have been contended for as usual; but on Saturday last it was announced that the Stewards, in conjunction with the noble Master of the Buckhounds (the Earl of Beasborough), who is one of the stewards of the Ascot meeting *virtute officii*, have, on due consideration, determined to decline the proffered gift. The race will this year re-assume the shape of the old Ascot Cup, being for a piece of plate of 300 sovereigns value, made up by the grant of 200 sovereigns from the race fund, added to a sweepstake of 20 sovereigns each.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.—This annual trial of skill took place on Saturday last, at the usual spot—Putney to Mortlake—and was won by the Oxford by eighteen lengths. The distance was done in twenty-five minutes twenty-nine seconds. This is the sixth successive victory of the Oxonians.

THAMES NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA.—It is said that the Lord Mayor has become President of the Thames National Rowing Regatta, which is being got up by a committee of leading gentlemen.

NEXT WEEK'S RACING.—Newmarket First Spring Meeting commences on Monday, and ends on Friday; on Wednesday and Thursday the Caterick Bridge Meeting takes place; and on the latter day the Abergavenny Races also are held. Owing to the Fast-day taking place on the 26th, the appointments for that day at the York Spring Meeting will come off on the Thursday; and the Malton Races will begin on the 28th, instead of the 27th.

## EASTER IN RUSSIA.

RELIGION, whose avowed object is to improve and elevate mankind, is employed in Russia as a means of depression and an instrument of servitude. The Russian religion is nothing more than a sort of idolatry or fetishism, which glorifies the person of the Czar, and makes him a demigod on earth, whose attributes form part of the popular creed. The sublime moral end of Christianity has never, in any clime or any age, been so monstrously perverted and interlarded with error and superstition as in Russia at the present day. It is most lamentable to behold how, by a strange confusion of ideas, the interests of politics have been promiscuously mingled with matters of purely spiritual import. Indeed, so indissoluble have these two elements of the Russian religion become, that the Greek Church is but a tool in the hands of the Czar and its votaries—the minister to his worldly desires. This religious organisation, efficiently supported by the fanaticism which the priests inspire, and the ignorance which they take no pains to uproot, is the touchstone to the excessive power wielded by the Czars. A glance at the past history of the country will show us how Russian policy has profited by this unnatural alliance. Ever since the days of Peter the Great, the Church has been a tenure of the Crown; and the Emperors have obtained so absolute an authority over it, that they have had no difficulty in modifying the ritual whenever it pleased them to do so, and in instituting new fêtes to glorify themselves or their families: Catherine II. instituted twenty-five annual festivals for the exclusive worship of the Czarine and her family; and Paul I. instituted two for each of his nine children.

There is not a country in the world which has a greater number of religious fêtes than Russia; but the most solemn, and perhaps the most popular of these, take place at Easter. These fêtes, however, which are avowedly instituted for the purpose of elevating and strengthening the souls of the people, do, in reality, weaken and abuse both body and soul. They are preceded by four Lent, or periods of rigorous abstinence, during which time the nourishment of the population is confined to unsubstantial food, such as onions, garlic, and mushrooms, seasoned with fish-oil or oil of hempseed. This debilitating diet, besides producing emaciation and languor, often weakens the digestive organs, and disorders the organisation of the body to such an extent as to engender grave maladies which decimate the country as effectually as plague or war. It is, of course, natural that the people should welcome the cessation of these disastrous fast-days with demonstrations of joy. But, unhappily, this abstinence is followed by an excess almost equally pernicious, so that after Starvation has done its deadly work, Voracity invariably comes in for its share of victims.

The festival of Easter is, as in other countries, the termination of Lent, and inaugurates an epoch of general feasting. The trade in provisions assumes a prodigious activity: the markets are literally "glutted" with articles of consumption. These stores display to the hungry eye of the Muscovite oxen from the Ukraine, calves from Archangel, sheep from Astrakan, sturgeon from the Volga, pheasants from Hungary and Bohemia, and the national Ikra, or Caviare. It is a curious sight to see these animals placed in rows along the markets, stiffened by the cold, and standing like petrifications in the museum of a geologist. What vegetables there are at these stores are grown and provided by the German colonists. During the winter the markets are supplied with cherries, peaches, apricots, and grapes, which, however, are for the most part absolutely tasteless. These luxuries are destined only for the sumptuous tables of the rich, being excessively dear. It is not considered exorbitant to demand two roubles for a single cherry. During Easter the Russian merchant displays all his native astuteness. Hat in hand, and with great deference and respect, he stops the simple peasant on his way, and flatters him into his shop, or entices him in by means of such familiar appellations as "Little Father!" "Little Uncle!" "Little Brother!" according as circumstances may require. One of the most *recherché* of all the Easter messes is a sort of cheese, known by the name of Khazan, from the place where it is made, with an outside of delicious paste, formed in the shape of conical loaves. This is as indispensable to the Fêtes of Easter, as "Maids of Honour" are supposed to be to a complete dinner at Richmond.

Easter in Russia is peculiarly a season of feasting, and all classes, from the richest down to the poorest, participate in this licensed intemperance. At the commencement of the festivities the people may be seen rushing out of their houses into the streets, and embracing each other promiscuously without distinction of rank or sex. This *accolade* or embrace is accompanied by the presentation of a red egg, a ceremony which at first sight would appear to be an expensive one; but it is not in reality a presentation of eggs, but merely a circulation of them, the same



## E A S T E R I N R U S S I A .



PALM SUNDAY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

eggs having to pass through a variety of hands during the season. In the course of the ceremony, each one pronounces aloud the sacramental words—"Christ has risen from the dead!" and to this formula each one replies, in answer to his neighbour's exclamation—"Yes, indeed, the Christ has arisen from the dead!" It is usual, at this season of the year, to purchase cage-birds for the sake of giving them their liberty, a custom which is considered as emblematic of that liberty which is consecrated by the solemnities of Easter. At St. Petersburg and Moscow the priests, escorted by choristers, enter the houses of the

wealthy, and sing psalms in front of the image of the patron saint, which is certain to be found in one of the rooms: they will not leave the house, however, before they have received the customary fee and the sip of brandy which is the price of their prayers.

Palm-Sunday is set apart for children. On that day the streets and squares are filled with toys and playthings of all kinds. The fine lady in her brilliant equipage, and the simple bourgeoisie in her elegant *troika*, repair together to this exhibition of wonders. The salesmen at the commencement of the fête mix with the crowd, and slipping

about from group to group, and from carriage to carriage, distribute palm leaves, as emblems of the fête.

Easter is peculiarly the National Festival of Russia. For the aristocracy it is the signal to display an amount of luxury and magnificent profusion which has not been equalled by the most lavish civilisation of ancient or modern times. For the serf it is a short truce from slavery—a bright day passed in the sun of liberty. It is, in fact, a remnant of those heathen fêtes which accorded to the bondsman a moment of respite.



EASTER FESTIVAL IN ST. PETERSBURG.—PRESENTATION OF THE EGG.



### THE LIGHTHOUSE OF HÄNGÖ-ÜDD.

THIS point of Finland may become of interest in the present war.

On a lonely rock, lashed by the roaring breakers, its revolving lantern gleaming a'hwart the night, rises the Lighthouse of Hängö-udd.

The road from Pojo to this, the most southern and exposed point of the Finnish coast, is wild and sandy: dark pine forests, with scarcely a hut, stretch out to the stormy sea; but, as the traveller journeys onwards towards the land's end, the ground grows harder, until at length the granite sounds beneath his tread. There is the little military post of Drottinsberg: two small forts are built on the neighbouring rocks, Gustafswärd and Gustaf Adolf's Fort; while, three and a half versts from the shore, stands the Lighthouse, on a lonely rock, inhabited by four watchmen, four pilots, and two apprentices. The lantern revolves once every minute, being for forty seconds dark, and for twenty light. It is lighted as soon as the ice breaks up in the spring, until the 27th of May, and again from the 13th of July until the sea is frozen over. The waves have worn the rocks into huge chasms and caves, which, in their naked barrenness, contrast strangely with the smiling islands scattered around. Dates cut in the granite show the sea-line for centuries past. Hängö-udd is frequently mentioned in the modern annals of the Swedish navy. Its rocks are the dread of the sailor, who, during the stormy nights of autumn, looks anxiously out for its bright revolving beacon. It was here that the brave Nils Ehrenskiöld, in August, 1714, fought like a lion for three hours against Apraxin's 210 ships, with 20,000 men, until the Admiral's ship, the *Elephant*, was boarded by the Czar Peter in person; in consequence of which victory, the Czar was made Vice-Admiral by his Senate.

### THE RUSSO-GREEK INSURRECTION.

THE accounts from Greece continue to be of a very confused and unsatisfactory nature; but, so far as may be gleaned from the mass of correspondence in German and English papers, and electric despatches from Vienna, the insurrection has hitherto been a very paltry affair. One of the most recent correspondents, writing from Athens on the 30th ult., denies that there has been any popular outbreak either in Epirus or Thessaly; in spite of all the alarming accounts we have heard from that quarter. The whole movement, it is affirmed, originates with, and is carried on by, the Greeks in Greece Proper. In Epirus, out of forty-four different places which were summoned to take up arms against the Turks, only one little village responded to the appeal. This does not say much for the enthusiasm of the people. All the Suliotes under Turkish rule are described as perfectly tranquil: those which appear under that name among the Greek insurrectionary force are Suliotes who have come from Greece. In Thessaly the insurrection is only in those places

where the Greek adventurers appear; and with their disappearance the disturbance ceases also, for nowhere has the population shown itself in the least degree favourable to the movement. On the contrary, the Greek patriots who come to deliver them, do all in their power to disgust them from joining them. They rob and plunder, indiscriminately, Turks and Greeks; drive away all

reduced to a ruinous state. It is situated on the left bank of the river, about seven miles from the Gulf of Arta, which forms the boundary between Albania and Greece. Hellenic remains of considerable extent, part of the ancient Ambracia, may still be seen, forming the walls of the Castle, which is situated near the river. Arta is about thirty-six miles from Janina, and sixteen from Prevesa.

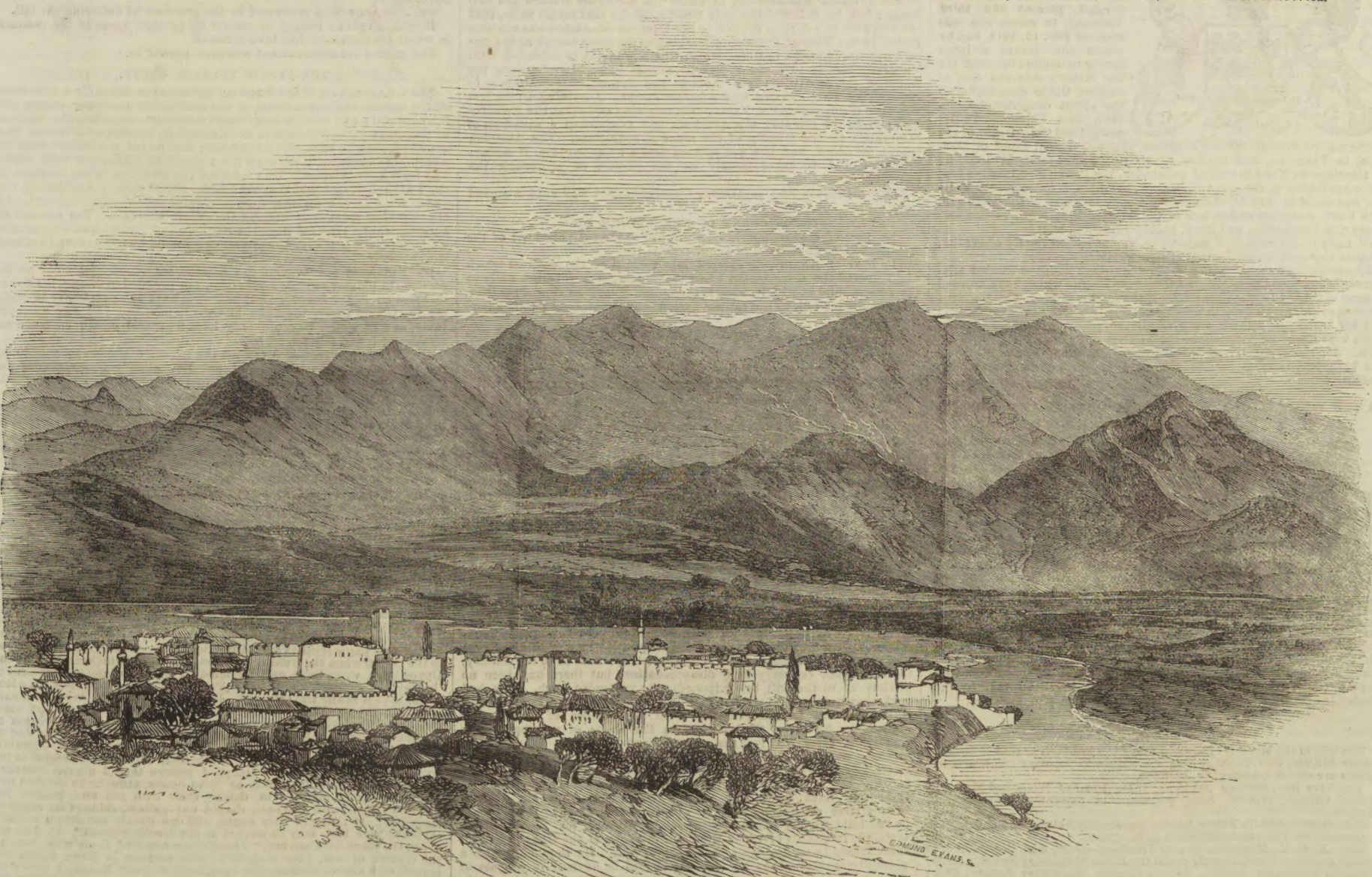
the stock they can get hold of, and sell it in Greece. It is, in fact, brigandage on a large scale, under the pretext of liberty and patriotism. This explains why the movement has not spread at all. In Epirus they are still in the mountains near Arta, and in Thessaly, near Domoko (Thaumakol), Platana, and Armyro. As for the stories about the siege and storming of Arta, which have been repeated so frequently, they have not the slightest foundation. It is true, indeed, that the insurrectionary forces were once before Arta, but that was only for a short time. And yet Arta is not a very large place. Military authorities say that the Castle (of which our Artist has given a Sketch in to-day's publication), could be taken in a very short time by a strong force. The town is not fortified, but as it now contains a garrison of 4000 men, and is said to be well supplied with provisions and military stores, it is not likely to surrender to any force that the Greek bands can muster. As for Prevesa, which rumour had also given to the Greeks, the taking of that place is still more improbable. Prevesa is a strongly-fortified town, with a castle and a citadel, which, even with the command of the sea, it would require some time to reduce. General Church, during the War of Independence, attempted in vain to get hold of it. So, unless the insurgents can get regular troops and a considerable park of artillery, Prevesa is quite safe.

The exaggerated accounts which have appeared of the wide extent of the insurrection, are explained by the mountainous nature of the country, which is uncommonly favourable to guerrilla warfare. They come, and disappear again; but all these movements lead to nothing, so long as they cannot possess themselves of a stronghold as the basis of their operations; and there is not much chance of that, because the whole Greek force in Epirus is in a state of disorder occasioned by the disunion of chiefs. If it had not been for that, they could have made much more progress, since the Turkish forces in the beginning were very weak. The whole force in Epirus, as well as Thessaly, does not amount to more than 7000 or 8000 men, of which about one half is in each of these two provinces. Of these, about 1200 went from Athens, 1500 from the Peloponnesus, 1000 or 1500 from Missolonghi and its environs, 3000 from Salona, Lamia (Zeituni), Chalcis, Negroponte, and other Greek districts adjoining Thessaly. To these you must add, perhaps, 1000 Greeks from the Turkish territory, under various petty chiefs.

Arta was a large and populous town at one period; but, having been stormed by the Greeks in 1828, under Marco Botzaris, it was



THE LIGHTHOUSE OF HANGÖ ÜDD, ON THE SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF FINLAND.



TOWN AND FORTRESS OF ARTA, IN ALBANIA.



## THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE PIRÆUS, April 1st.

At last I could not resist the temptation of going to Greece. There is little or nothing to do at Constantinople; and the Greek revolution becoming every day of more interest, I decided to go to Athens. I expect to be back again in Constantinople, before the arrival of the Franco-Anglo expedition, which, by-the-by, runs great risk of coming only in pudding-time, or rather, as the French say, "comme la moutarde après dîner."

Is this delay intentionally made? Really, judging from the past, it looks very much like a premeditated repetition of the Sinope business—a very disgraceful one for the combined fleets and Governments. Everybody at Constantinople was indignant when I left. I was just embarking when there came the confirmation of the rumour spread the previous day of the crossing of the Danube by the Russian army. In that blessed place, Pera, people never learn anything of Turkish affairs but from London and Paris papers; so that you will learn all the particulars of these events a week before me.

I left the Pointe du Serail at six on Wednesday, March 30, on board the first direct-going boat. I availed myself of this because it is the only one that goes to Athens direct; and we reached it this morning. I am obliged to submit to a quarantine of twenty-four hours in the lazaret; and the boat leaving this afternoon for Marseilles, you will not wonder at my sending nothing to-day.

We stopped at Gallipoli for a few hours; met there a French steam-frigate, with six hundred Chasseurs de Vincennes and a staff of Officers du Guide, going to fix and set out the emplacement, &c., of the camp to be formed near that town.

Out of the Dardanelles we saw, at a considerable distance, a three-decker, which is said to be the *Napoleon*, that had been sent to repair to Toulon. Here, in the Piræus, lies at anchor a French frigate, that has been sent with despatches by the French Ambassador at Constantinople. No intelligence from France.

I will hear, perhaps, something of the expedition when I go to Athens after performing quarantine. If there is any probability of anything of interest occurring near Constantinople to require an immediate return, I will go back by the next Lloyd.

There is no truth in the report of an intended expulsion of all the Hellenes (not the Greeks) from Constantinople. (By Hellenes they mean only the subjects of his Majesty King Otto.) The Turks are not so foolish as to give such an excuse to some 30,000 Greeks to take arms and join their enemies at this moment.

There has been circulated in Pera a rumour of a Greek conspiracy, the object of which was to set fire to Galata, &c.; but this calumny was merely set on foot to justify, or to excuse, the above intended measure; and it has been spread to such an extent that the Embassies were kept on the alarm during the nights of Monday and Tuesday, with Turkish soldiers patrolling to and fro.

Comte Metaxa, the Hellenic Minister near the Porte, is to leave next Monday. I am told he went to Lord Stratford last night, and asked for the protection of the English Ambassador for his countrymen. This demand was refused. His Lordship went so far (I am told) as to threaten the Hellenic Government with a military occupation.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WADE THORNTON, G.C.H.** This gallant officer died on the 6th inst., at St. James's Palace, aged ninety. So far back as 1782, he received his commission as First Lieutenant Royal Artillery. In 1793 he served in Flanders, where he lost an arm; in 1816 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison at Hull; and in 1846 attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. For some time General Thornton was Assistant Barrack-Master General at the office in Spring-gardens, London. He was knighted in 1831, and made G.C.H. in 1837.

## VISCOUNTESS GORT.



Exchequer in Ireland; whose ancestor, Hugh O'Grada, Chief of Donagall, in Thomond, and Captain of his nation, acquired, in 1309, by his marriage with the heiress of O'Kerwick, the lands of Kilballyowen, and other estates in the county Limerick, to which a considerable addition was made in 1633, by the union of Darby O'Grady, of Kilballyowen, with Faith, daughter and co-heir of Sir T. Standish, Knt., of Sandon-Cheyne, in Lancashire, and Bruff, county Limerick, M.P.

Of Lady Gort's mother, a member of the historical family of Waller, a notice appeared in our Journal of Oct. 15 last.

Extensively connected by her birth or marriage with the landed aristocracy of the west of Ireland, the disastrous results which have accrued to most of that body, from the effects of the famine of 1847, were frequent subjects of painful anxiety to the esteemed lady whose death we record; and her health had suffered materially of late years. But she bore all her trials with Christian resignation, and her last short illness was free from pain. She has only survived her mother for six months; and her body has been laid next to hers, in the crypt of Monkstown Church, near Dublin.

## JAMES WEMYSS, ESQ., OF WEMYSS CASTLE AND TORRIE-HOUSE, REAR-ADMIRAL, R.N.



The death of this well-known and esteemed gentleman occurred at his seat, Wemyss Castle, on the 3rd instant. Rear-Admiral Wemyss was son and heir of the late Lieut.-General William Wemyss, of Wemyss, and grandson of the Hon. James Wemyss, M.P. for county Sutherland, third son of James, fourth Earl of Wemyss. He was born in 1789, and married, in 1826, Lady Emma Hay, daughter of William, sixteenth Earl of Erroll, by whom (who died 17th July, 1841) he leaves a surviving son, James Hay Wemyss, Esq., of Wemyss, born in 1829, and one daughter, Frances Harriet, wife of Captain Chas. Balfour, R.N.

Admiral Wemyss entered the navy at a very early age, in 1801, and saw a good deal of service on foreign stations, especially during the Chinese war. In 1820 he was elected one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Fife, and continued to sit for that constituency uninterruptedly, with one exception (the Parliament of 1830) to the year 1847. In 1837 he succeeded the Earl of Rosslyn in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Fifeshire.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Marquis of London derry has just been proved in London under £45,000; and, together with the grants in the other will courts, the effects are stated to amount to £350,000.

The Very Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D., Dean of Wells and Master of Balliol College, Oxford, died, possessed of personalty amounting to £40,000.

Rear-Admiral G. T. Falcon has left personalty valued at £16,000.

General Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B., £7000.

Mrs. A. C. C. Blagrove, late of Welbeck-street, has bequeathed to public charities £5000, namely:—To the Home Missionary Society, £1000; Colonial Missionary Society, £1000; London Missionary Society, £500; and £400 to the Theological Seminary for Missions to China; £2000 to the Societies and Schools in connection with John-street Chapel, Bedford-row; and £200 to those at Tottenham-court-road Chapel, Schools, and Societies.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## BRITISH EMBASSY AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Lord LYNCHBURGH: I wish to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to a report which has been in circulation for the last few days, to the effect that the Russian Government or authorities have seized the property of our late able and most excellent Minister at St. Petersburg. I hope there is no foundation whatever for that report. If it should turn out to be true, that act is such a gross violation of the admitted law of nations, that Russia must be excluded from the class of civilised States (Hear, hear). I hope her Majesty's Government will be able to afford some explanation on the subject.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE: In the absence of my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, I can only say that, while I entirely concur in the expressions of the noble Lord with respect to the character of the proceedings he has alluded to, if any such have taken place, my noble friend at the head of Foreign Affairs has no information on the subject, and therefore her Majesty's Government at present can give no explanation. It is possible, however, that Sir Hamilton Seymour may have received intimation that his property has been seized by the Emperor, Nicholas.

## PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

A discussion took place as to the enormous expense attending the printing and publication of the papers of the House, in the course of which Earl GRANVILLE intimated his intention of submitting a proposition on the subject to the House after the Easter recess.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## BRIBERY, &amp;c., BILL.

The House having resolved itself into a committee upon the remaining clauses of the Bribery, &c., Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL said, he was ready to accede to the proposition to refer this bill, the Controverted Elections, &c., Bill, and the Bribery Prevention Bill to a select committee; which was accordingly done.

## THE REFORM BILL.

Sir E. DERING rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to ask the noble Lord the member for the city of London whether it was his intention to move the second reading of the Reform Bill on the 27th April? (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL: I greatly regret—particularly as I desired the hon. Baronet to postpone his notice until this day—that I am still this day unable to answer the question which is put to me. I propose, however, to make a statement to-morrow, on moving the adjournment of the House, when I will satisfy the hon. member with respect to his question (Hear).

## COLONIAL CLERGY DISABILITIES BILL.

The House went into committee upon this bill, which grants an indemnity to the Metropolitan of any province, or the Bishop of any diocese in the colonies, with his clergy and the lay members of the Church of England, attending meetings for regulating ecclesiastical affairs.

Mr. DUNLOP moved to substitute for "Metropolitan of any province, or Bishop of any diocese," the words "Bishops and clergy," being one of a series of amendments the object of which was to guard against giving indirectly a legislative sanction to a preference to the Church of England in the colonies over any other religious denomination there.

The debate upon this amendment extended, not only to the whole scope and principle of the bill, but to the essential character and status of the Church of England in the colonies.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who had charge of the bill, offered to modify the terms of the clause so as to obviate the objection of Mr. Dunlop; but the opponents of the amendment called for a division, and the amendment was carried by 81 to 34.

The next amendment proposed by Mr. DUNLOP was negatived; and certain amendments moved by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL were agreed to.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress, the remainder of the clause (after five hours' debate) being reserved for further discussion.

## VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of Mr. SPOONER, the report of the Committee on the Ventilation of the House, recommending various alterations was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.—THE GERMAN POWERS.

The Earl of CLARENDON stated, in reply to Lord Beaumont, that a protocol had been signed at Vienna on Sunday last, the tenor of which was as satisfactory as he could have anticipated. The assent of Prussia had not yet been announced; but it was certain that that country had not gone over to Russia. Rumours had reached England of the recall of the Prussian Ambassador, of which the Chevalier Bunsen had also heard; but he believed the only foundation for that report to be, that the despatch of a special mission to the Court of St. James was contemplated by the King of Prussia—something of the same nature as the one sent over three weeks ago, and which would probably be attended with the same result. He could give no official information touching the terms of the treaty between Austria and Prussia, but had reason to believe they were dictated by the former Power. According to the last accounts the fleets were at Varna. On receiving news that the Russians had crossed the Danube, the Admirals had despatched a squadron of observation to the vicinity of the scene of operations. The Austrian troops, he added, had not yet entered Servia; but the step, if accomplished, would be taken mainly for the purpose of protecting the territory.

The Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

## POSTPONEMENT OF THE REFORM BILL.

The Earl of HARDWICK having alluded to the postponement of the Reform Bill, as announced in another place,

The Earl of ABERDEEN entered into a detail of the motives which had actuated the Government when introducing the measure early in the session, and in withdrawing it then. He hoped to reproduce that, or some similar bill, at the earliest period that the state of public affairs would permit.

Lord CAMPBELL, as a Reformer, rejoiced to hear that the bill was postponed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—THE REFORM BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL availed himself of the opportunity of moving the adjournment of the House for the Easter holidays, to state the course he proposed to take in reference to the Reform Bill. He reminded the House of the principles upon which Lord Aberdeen's Ministry was founded. That noble Lord, as well as himself, were pledged to bring forward a measure of Reform, and, therefore, it was not his personal honour alone that was involved, but the honour of the Government also. In conformity with that pledge, he had brought forward a motion such as he thought suitable. At the time of introducing the measure there was a prospect of war, and while that question was pending he proposed to adjourn the second reading to the 27th inst. Abstractedly speaking, he did not consider a state of war a sufficient reason for not proceeding with a measure of Parliamentary Reform; but under the existing circumstances, when war was declared, the Government had to consider whether or not the House should proceed to the second reading on the day fixed. The Government had to consider whether they would be able to carry the measure in the present state of parties in both Houses. He thought it would be generally admitted that there was an indisposition on the part of the House to undertake the consideration of the question; and, as to the country, there had not certainly been disapprobation, but there had been no anxiety as to the bill being immediately proceeded with. This had been shown in several ways. First, from the absorbing interest with which the war is regarded, and from the absence of any demonstration in favour of the measure in the shape of petitions. The conclusion came to by the Government was, that it would be unwise, whether the general interests of the country or the interest of Reform itself was concerned, to press the second reading of the bill. He felt, and everyone must feel, that there was great force in a remark which fell from Mr. Disraeli in a former discussion, that it was inconvenient that there should be a bill on the table containing provisions for disfranchising seats, the occupants of which were still members of the House, and that there should be no decision upon that proposal. He thought it also a great disadvantage that her Majesty should be advised to propose to Parliament that a measure of Parliamentary Reform should be submitted, and yet that the measure should not be seriously taken into consideration. He did not consider that the pledge given by the Government would be redeemed by merely placing the measure on the table.

The pledge involved that they should do their utmost to carry it to a successful issue. But great as was the inconvenience of not pursuing that course, he thought greater inconveniences would arise from adopting it. The Government could hardly propose the second reading without declaring that, if defeated, they must resign their offices, or make an appeal to the country by dissolving Parliament. He thought either course would be attended with great danger. A message had been sent down from the Crown announcing the commencement of war, and Ministers could not shrink from the responsibility of their position. Such being the case as regards the Reform Bill, and the position of the Government, if he was asked how the question of Reform itself stood, he was quite ready to give an answer. The Ministry of Lord Aberdeen is as much pledged to Reform as it was on the first day that it entered upon office; and with regard to specific details, the Government saw no reason to change their opinion with respect to the general scope and object of the measure. He should only say that when a suitable opportunity offered, he would again bring forward a Bill of Reform. When Parliament can properly attend to the subject, Ministers will be ready to bring forward a measure, and promote it with all the weight of a Government. The Government was as much as ever a Government based upon Reform. As to his own position, as the organ of the Government in that House, Lord John Russell had to say a few words. The course he had taken would expose him to the taunts and sarcasms of the member for Buckinghamshire, who knew well how to apply his shafts. They were weapons of opposition to which Lord John had long been accustomed, and he would not shrink from the encounter, although employed with greater force than they are likely to be now. It was a different thing as regarded those who supported the Government. The statements he had made might be open to suspicion; and that suspicion could not be entertained without weakening—

[At this point the noble speaker's feelings overcame him; and, as he used the word "suspicion" in reference to his motives, his utterance was choked, and the sentences which he struggled to pronounce were evidently given through tears. As soon as this was perceived, loud and cordial cheers, renewed and repeated, broke out from nearly all points.]

His Lordship proceeded to say, that if he had done any good to the cause of Reform, he deserved some confidence; and, if he had not that confidence, he could be of no use to the country, and could not retain office. He had, however, taken the course which he had thought the right one, and he expressed a hope that he should be supported. Lord J. Russell, speaking to the last under strong emotion, resumed his seat amid renewed cheering.

Sir E. DERING said that the House was under the deepest obligation to the noble Lord for having extricated them from a position of difficulty. The House and the country would do full justice to his Lordship's motives in introducing the bill, and not less to the sacrifice he had made and the moral courage he had shown in withdrawing it.

Mr. HUME expressed sympathy with the feelings of Lord J. Russell, and perfect conviction of his sincerity. He was perfectly satisfied with the assurance Lord J. Russell had given as to the re-introduction of the measure.

Mr. BRIGHT repudiated the war policy which had necessitated this course, but the House was precluded from making any objections to it. He warned the Opposition against supposing that the people did not demand Reform, for war taxation would make their demand still more urgent, and he counselled Lord J. Russell to give them a simple and a generous measure.

Mr. LABOUCHERE warmly complimented Lord J. Russell and the Government on the course they had taken.

Lord JOCELYN and Lord H. VANE expressed their approbation of the course taken by Government.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the Government had arrived at a sound and satisfactory conclusion, and that the country was to be congratulated upon it. He was not disposed to indulge in those sarcasms which the noble Lord anticipated; and if other measures to which he (Mr. Disraeli) had objections were disposed of in the same way, he promised an opposition equally mitigated. With regard to the noble Lord personally, although it had been his fortune to sit opposite to him, no man entertained a more hearty respect for his character than he did. The speech he had delivered, painful as it was in many respects, was in every part worthy of him. Still, all he had said failed to justify the introduction of the bill. In this matter too much levity had been displayed, and Mr. Disraeli strongly objected to the noble Lord's supporters pressing him for further pledges on the subject.

Sir G. GREY and Mr. S. HERBERT defended the consistency of Lord John Russell in taking the course he had done.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said there was no man on any side of the House who was disposed to question the honour of Lord John Russell; and if any person could possibly have entertained such a feeling, it must have been removed by his speech of that night. But nothing that Lord John Russell had said had impaired his (Sir J. Pakington's) opinion, that, if the Reform Bill were not to be proceeded with, it ought not to have been introduced.

Mr. J. MACGREGOR concurred in the propriety of deferring the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL begged to express his grateful sense of the manner in which his statement had been received.

The motion for adjournment was then agreed to.

## THE PUBLIC BALANCE SHEET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER laid upon the table a statement of the income and expenditure of the country for the year ending the 5th of April; and made a lengthened statement respecting the finances of the country, the balances in the Exchequer, Exchequer Bills, &c. The actual surplus, he said, was £3,000,000; and he did not believe that he would have occasion to use even the amount of Exchequer Bills which had been already voted. He explained the reduction of the balances in the Exchequer, and said that the alarm excited upon the subject in the public mind arose altogether from misapprehension, misstatement, and the imperfect manner of keeping the public accounts. The amount of accommodation required from the Bank during the last quarter was only £2,129,000, but still even that small sum should be reduced, and reduced it would be.

Mr. DISRAELI endeavoured to vindicate his former statement as regarded the balances in the Exchequer, but declined to discuss the financial position of the country until he should have an opportunity of reading the papers which the right hon. gentleman had just laid upon the table, and of which he could only have a general notion from the remarks which had fallen from him.

Mr. T. BARING protested against the principle which appeared to be the keystone of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's policy, that of depending upon the Bank of England to raise money on deficiency bills instead of relying upon balances in the Exchequer.

Mr. LAING agreed in most of the observations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he thought it was a dangerous principle to rely upon deficiency bills instead of on balances in the Exchequer, and that any saving made by the reduction of those balances was by no means an equivalent for the risk to which it exposed the public credit.

After some observations from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, and the balance-sheet was ordered to be printed.

**A LOYAL COLONY.**—In the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, an address of loyalty was adopted on the 25th ult., on the motion of the Hon. Joseph Lowe, the Provincial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Johnston, the leader of the opposition. In his remarks on introducing the motion, the former gentleman observed that Nova Scotia was at all times a firmly attached and loyal portion of the British empire through all the vicissitudes of peace or war, and that when the honour of the British flag, or the authority of the Crown were in peril, the voice of faction was hushed and party feelings and distinctions were obliterated. He referred to the period when the frontier was endangered (at which time he led the Opposition), when he at once tendered his support to the Government of the day in a similar manner as at present, when the Opposition have lent their support to the Government. He said that their Sovereign should feel that her subjects, wherever situated, were united, as one man, and that, whatever might be their party struggles or differences of opinion, there was but one feeling in Nova Scotia when the flag of England was unfurled. The hon. gentleman concluded his address, amidst loud cheers, with the following:—"Whatever might be our regret at the withdrawal of her Majesty's troops, I believe that I am not mistaken when I assume that the Militia of Nova Scotia, about to be enrolled and embodied, would be able to defend their own soil and protect her Majesty's forts and arsenals, should our gallant soldiers be required elsewhere. If they can they ought, and we should not detain a single regiment here that may be wanted in the Mediterranean." In their address, the Nova Scotians say, "Though far removed from what may be the theatre of war, your Majesty's loyal subjects in Nova Scotia will regard with grave solicitude the operations of your Majesty's forces by sea and land; and your Majesty may be assured that, wherever the national flag is borne, their sympathies will follow it; and that, in triumph and disaster, the efforts of its gallant defenders will ever be marked with deep interest in this portion of the empire."



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. R., of Stuttgart.—We are sorry to say your Problem still requires amendment, as there is an easy mate by—1. Q to Q 3d (ch); 2. B to Kt 4th (ch); 3. Q takes P (ch); 4. Q takes B, &c.  
 AUGUSTUS.—Try King's Chess Room, in New Oxford-street.  
 MARS.—No. It would not be expedient; the public mind is too much absorbed by the prospect of a long war.  
 W. M. Whitney, M. F. of Kew, Q. B. G.—Your Solution will do.  
 W. N.—Yes.  
 A. E. W., York.—Stalemate is a drawn game.  
 ROTHERMITH.—Your opponent is in error; he cannot take the piece under such circumstances.  
 J. P.—Your last is somewhat better than the former, but still below our mark.  
 Sir J. B. is thanked for the games.  
 OXONIENSIS.—The problem was inserted without the sanction, or even the knowledge of Mr. Ranken. Mr. R. has written to us, disclaiming all connection with the chess scribe in question.  
 SIKOR G., of Geneva.—Received safely, and acknowledged by letter. The other communications are looked forward to with much interest.  
 E. W. F., Ashbourne.—No. 1, will do. The second admits of two solutions.  
 F. R., of B.—Moderately good.  
 MASSABOIT.—They are not nearly up to the required standard.  
 W. G. H., Ferry-hill.—Neat, but much too easy.  
 SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 527, by J. P., J. M., of Sherborne, are correct.  
 SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 528, by J. P., G. T. W., Ernest, J. J., Hanworth, F. R. of B. Newmarket Subscriber, are correct.  
 SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Mercator, Submarine, Ollapod, Czar, Blue Peter, M. R. J. P. Dervon, are correct. All others are wrong.

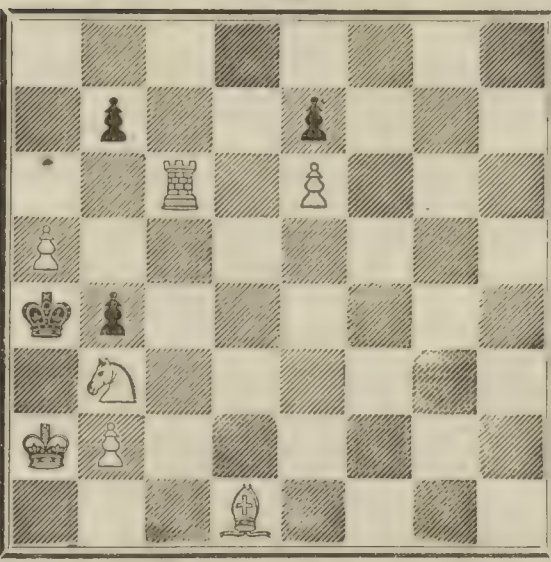
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 528.

WHITE. BLACK.  
 1. B to Q 5th (dis. ch) K to Q 4th (best)  
 2. R to K 4th K takes R (best)  
 3. Q to Q 7th  
 And mates next move, play as Black can.

## PROBLEM No. 530.

By J. G. C.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in four moves.

## MR. STAUNTON'S CHALLENGE.

As most people anticipated, Mr. Harrwitz has shirked even this challenge. After accepting the former one, and then decamping as hard as he could, when called on to play, it was quite evident that nothing short of an Act of Parliament would ever bring him to face Mr. S. again. He has too lively a remembrance of the drubbing he got before, when, in a long match, he could not win a single game.

Now the affair is at an end, we must be permitted to say we think Mr. Staunton very much to blame in having taken any notice whatever of this person's vapouring; and we sincerely trust that he will treat any further proposals from Mr. Harrwitz with the contempt they merit. He has already beaten him when giving large odds. What possible honour could accrue, then, from winning another match upon even terms? There is no kind of proportion in the relative risk of the two parties. Mr. Staunton backs himself for a large sum of money, and stakes a great and hardly-acquired Chess reputation against a man who does not risk a penny (for all the cash is found for him), and who, if beaten, is no worse off in Chess standing than he was before. Surely for Mr. S. to engage in such a contest at all, is injudicious; to do so, and wager £300 to £200, is the height of Quixotism. If he must needs subject himself to the fatigue and loss of time of another long Chess match, let it be with an opponent worthy of his powers, and not with a mere second-rate performer, against whom he has everything to lose and nothing to gain.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

All public securities have been subject to numerous and, we may add, extensive fluctuations during nearly the whole of the week; nevertheless, the payment of the dividends having rendered money more abundant, and the purchases of Stock on public account having been large, prices have kept up remarkably well, considering the warlike nature of our position. Exchequer Bills have been firmer than for some time past—owing to the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that any funding at present will not be necessary, and that the bills at present in circulation are nearly £2,000,000 less than he is allowed to issue.

In the Stock Exchange, as well as in Lombard-street, money has been abundant. The demand for it has been steady, at former rates of discount. First-class Bills, short dated, have been done at  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The imports of bullion have been comparatively small, arising from the unfavourable nature of the exchanges; but we learn that nearly £1,000,000 sterling is on passage from Australia; and that the next packet from Mexico will bring home a large supply of silver. There has been a steady drain of gold from the Bank, for shipment to the Continent. It is calculated that about £100,000 has been forwarded to France, Holland, and Belgium.

There was considerable firmness in the Consol Market on Monday, and prices advanced to some extent, compared with Saturday. The Three per Cents were done at 87; the Three per Cents Reduced, 88; ex div.; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 89, out closing at 88. Long Annuities were  $\frac{1}{2}$  ex div.; India Bonds, 2s premium to 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. premium. South-Sea Stock was 115. On Thursday the Three per Cents varied from 88 to 87; the Three per Cents Reduced, 87; to 87; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 87; to 87. A transaction took place in the New Two-and-a-half per Cents at 75. Long Annuities sold at 4 11-16. The Unfunded Debt was steady. The transactions on Wednesday were less extensive. The Three per Cents Reduced sold at 87; the Three per Cents Consols, 88; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 88; and the New Five per Cents, 115. Exchequer Bills were 1s. to 5s. prem. On Thursday the business doing was by no means extensive; yet the Three per Cents were tolerably firm, at 87 to 88, with the same figures for the Account. Exchequer Bills sold at 1s. to 4s. premium. There was no business transacted in the Stock-Exchange on Friday.

All Foreign Bonds have been in good request, and some extensive speculative purchases have been made in them at higher prices. Brazilian Five per Cents have touched 93 ex div.; Ditto, Small, 94; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 54; Chilean Six per Cents, 99 ex div.; Ditto, Three per Cents, 74 ex div.; Mexican Three per Cents, 24; Peruvian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 61; Portuguese Four per Cents, 36; Russian Five per Cents, 93; Ditto Four-and-a-half per Cents, 92; Spanish Three per Cents, 35; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 56; Dutch Four per Cents, 84 ex div.

Miscellaneous Shares have been tolerably firm. Australasia, Joint Stock Bank, have marked 73; London and Westminster, 34; Oriental, 46; Union of Australia, 64; Australian Agricultural have sold at 37; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 108; Electric Telegraph, 17; Crystal Palace, 6; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 27. Berlin Waterworks have been 24; East London, 131; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 97; West Middlesex, 108; Ditto, New, 17; Albion Insurance, 92; County, 125; Globe, 128; Guardian, 57; Imperial Fire, 370; Ditto, Life, 20; Pelican, 45; Sun Fire, 260; Ditto, Life, 65; Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 21. All Railway Shares have met a very steady market, and prices generally have improved from 5s. to 60s. per share. The following are the closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 53; East Anglian, 154; Eastern Counties, 12; East Lancashire, 60; Great Northern, 84; Ditto, A Stock, 75; Ditto, B Stock, 121; Great Western, 72; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 60; for Money, 61; London and Blackwall, 8; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 8; London and Brighton, 97; Manchester and North-Western, 94; London and South-Western, 70; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 19; Midland, 58; Norfolk, 46;

North British, 30; South Central, 83; South-Eastern, 58; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 64; York and North Midland, 45. LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 128; Preston and Wyre, 42.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—East Anglian, 3; Ditto, Six per Cent Stock, 12; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 11; Great Western, Irredeemable Four per Cent, 90; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent, 131; North British, 98; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88.

FOREIGN.—Great Western of Canada Shares, 22; Ditto Payable, 1876, 11; Luxembourg, 3; Ditto, Guaranteed, 3; Ditto Constituted Shares, 2; Northern of France, 29; Paris and Strasbourg, 28.

Mining Shares have been comparatively dull. Agua Fria sold on Thursday, at 2; Brazilian Imperial (Cocoes and Cuiaba), 1; Port Phillip, 4; Quartz Rock, 1; Santiago de Cuba, 3.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 10.—Although the supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very limited, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Foreign wheat moved off slowly, at 3s. per quarter less money. In barley very little was doing, on rather easier terms. Malt was much neglected. Oats ruled dull, and a shade lower. Beans and peas were dull. There was a slight improvement in the sale for barrel flour.

April 12.—Our market to-day has been in a very inactive state. In prices we have no change to notice.  
 English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 71s. to 81s.; ditto, white, 74s. to 88s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s. to 80s.; ditto, white, 73s. to 81s.; rye, 44s. to 50s.; grinding barley, 36s. to 39s.; distilling ditto, 38s. to 40s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 61s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 74s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 28s. to 30s.; potato ditto, 31s. to 34s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 28s. to 30s.; ditto, white, 29s. to 32s.; tick beans, new, 41s. to 46s.; ditto old, 40s. to 42s.; grey peas, 44s. to 46s.; maples, 47s. to 49s.; white, 57s. to 59s.; bolina, 58s. to 62s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 66s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 55s. to 60s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 57s. to 62s. per 280 lbs. Foreign: French flour, —s. to —s. per sack; American, 34s. to 44s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linnseed is still on the advance, with an active demand. Most other articles are selling on former terms.  
 Linnseed, English, sowing, 72s. to 75s.; Baltic, crushing, 61s. to 63s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 66s. to 72s.; hempseed, 40s. to 41s. per quarter; coriander, 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 13s.; white ditto, 12s. to 13s.; axil tares, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, £31 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linnseed cakes, English, £10 10s. to £11 10s.; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, 16 10s. to 17 5s. per ton. Canary, 10s. to 11s. per quarter. English clover seed, white, 41s. to 44s.; red ditto, 38s. to 41s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 10d. per 4lb. loaf.  
 Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 73s. 5d.; barley, 36s. 2d.; oats, 26s. 11d.; rye, 48s. 9d.; beans, 45s. 3d.; peas, 45s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 77s. 3d.; barley, 37s. 11d.; oats, 27s. 2d.; rye, 50s. 4d.; beans, 45s. 1d.; peas, 45s. 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s. Tea.—Although the supply is large, the demand for all kinds is steady, at very full prices. Common sound congou is selling at 1s. per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 9,524,224 lbs., against 9,108,522 ditto in 1853.

Sugar.—The demand is still confined to immediate wants, and late rates are barely supported. Fine yellow Barbadoes has sold at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; mid. to good, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; inferior, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; fine yellow Mauritius, 36s. to 36s. 6d.; good brown Madras, 27s. to 28s. 6d.; yellow, 27s. to 30s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at from 43s. 6d. to 47s. per cwt.

Coffee.—There is more doing in our market, and the general quotations are well supported. Good ordinary native has changed hands at from 45s. 6d. to 46s. per cwt.

Rice.—All kinds move off slowly, at last week's decline in prices.  
 Provisions.—Fine Irish butter, the supply of which is small, sells steadily, at full quotations. In foreign and English parcels only a moderate business is doing, at late rates. Cheese is 2s. per cwt. lower. Lard and good bacon are steady.

Tallow.—This article has fallen 1s. per cwt., with very few operations. P. Y. C., on the spot 66s. 3d. to 66s. 6d.; and for forward delivery, 67s. per cwt.

Oils.—Our market is dull. Linnseed, on the spot, is quoted at 40s. per cwt. Turpentine is drooping.

Coal.—Estate's West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Carr's Hartley, 19s. 6d.; Hebburn, 17s. 6d.; Bell, 18s.; Belmont, 18s.; Hilton, 19s.; Haswell, 19s.; Stewart's, 19s.; Sidney's Hartley, 20s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 1s. to £5 5s.; clover ditto, £3 15s. to £5 6s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £2 4s. per load.

Potatoes.—The supplies being on the increase the trade is heavy, at drooping prices:—York Regents, 110s. to 140s.; Scotch ditto, 95s. to 120s.; Irish whites, 85s. to 90s.; foreign, 85s. to 90s. per ton.

Smithfield.—Sheep and lambs have sold steadily, at very full prices. Most other kinds of stock have commanded former terms:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; lamb, 5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d. per 10 lb., to sink the offals.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—The general demand has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef, from 7s. 10d. to 10s. 1d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per 10 lb., by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 7.

5th Dragoon Guards: Lieutenant R. T. Gorman to be Adjutant, vice Elliot; D. Woods to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice D'Arcy.  
 13th Light Dragoons: W. Dumbreck to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Woodman.  
 1st Foot: First Lieut. J. A. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice W. P. Scott. 3rd: Major D. G. Freer to be Major, vice J. T. Airey; Captain C. W. Green to be Major, vice Freer; Lieut. C. Taylor to be Captain, vice Green; Ensign J. B. Dennis to be Lieutenant, vice Taylor; F. A. Macgregor to be Ensign, vice Dennis. 17th: Lieut. G. T. Brice to be Captain, vice Dickson; Ensign R. Swire to be Lieut., vice Brice; Second Lieut. G. S. Butler to be Ensign, vice Swire. 21st: Lieut. J. H. Dunne to be First Lieut., vice H. W. Clarke; Surgeon D. R. Mackinnon to be Surgeon, vice Fris R. 23rd: Lieut. R. W. Clarke to be Captain, vice Nicholson; Ensign T. W. H. Hutchison to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke; First Lieut. H. W. Clarke to be Captain, vice Hutchison. 27th: Brevet-Major D. F. Longworth to be Captain, vice Watson; Lieutenant W. D. Phillips to be Captain, vice Longworth; Ensign N. Barnardiston to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips; Second Lieut. E. H. King to be Ensign, vice Barnardiston. 41st: F. Kingscote to be Ensign, vice Emery. 49th: J. Hannan to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Weld. 60th: Lieut. R. R. Adair to be First Lieut., vice Mure. 62nd: Lieut. R. A. Cox to be Captain, vice Hopkinson; Ensign D. T. Gilpin to be Lieutenant, vice Cox; First Lieut. H. W. Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Gilpin; Cadet W. R. Davenport to be Ensign, vice Gilpin. 68th: Lieut. F. S. Savage to be Captain, vice Cassidy. 73th: Lieut. C. A. Daniell to be Lieutenant, vice Prialux. 79th: First Lieut. W. Mure to be Lieutenant, vice Adair; H. G. Monk to be Ensign, vice R. P. O'way Lord-Louth. 9th: Lieut. O. De L. Prialux to be Lieutenant, vice Daniell. 9th: Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Gumbrey to be Quartermaster, vice W. Holt. Rifle Brigade: Second Lieut. W. T. Markham to be First Lieutenant, vice Knight; Surg. J. Fraser, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Mackinnon.  
 Staff: Brevet Col. J. B. Gunga, C.B., to be Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland, vice Pennefather; Brevet Col. F. Markham, C.B., to be Adjutant-General in the East Indies, vice Mountain; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Havelock, C.B., to be Quartermaster-General in the East Indies, vice Gough; Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Lugard, C.B., to be Deputy Adjutant-General at Bombay, vice Havelock.  
 Hospital Staff: Assist.-Surg. G. T. Woodman, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class. To be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces: L. Armsstrong, vice Wall; J. Ekin, M.B., vice Bleckley; A. M. Tippetts, vice Young; W. L. Grylls, vice Smith; A. Risk, vice Brice; J. P. Stewart, M.D., vice Milroy, M.D.; J. Milroy, M.D., vice Gibson; T. Clark, W. Y. Jeeves, F. T. Abbott, A. Maclean, R. L. Butler, R. A. Gussack, J. H. Gussack, M.D., G. F. Davis, J. M. Cowan, M.D., A. Humphrey, E. L. Lundy, W. Harris, W. H. Pollard, G. M. Swinburn.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. BRADWELL, Manchester, butcher. W. SHUTTLEWORTH, Stratford-upon-Avon, licensed victualler.

## BANKRUPTS.

T. N. VOSPER, Launceston, Cornwall, draper. C. JARRETT, Wickham Welford, Berkshire, grocer. E. W. ROBINSON, Liverpool, cotton broker. G. BATTLOCK, Brighton, apothecary. C. BURTON, Holborn-hare, operative and manufacturing chemist. M. B. LEE, Brighton, jeweller. W. M. PENISTON, Yetminster, Dorsetshire, railway contractor. S. SHARP and W. L. MIDDLETON, Leeds, printers, lithographers, and stone masons. D. F. FORD, Grosvenor-place, Commercial-road, East, draper. A. VICKERS, Diley, Cheshire, cotton broker. J. GUMBERY, Kidderminster, druggist and grocer. J. TIPPLE, Norwich, tailor and draper.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

## BANKRUPTS.

H. JESSE, Dasingstoke, corn-factor. T. and W. BISHOP, White Lion-street, Bishopsgate, builders. E. BIVAN, King William-street, City, watchmaker. E. CARTER, Murray-street, Hoxton, builder. W. J. WARD, Folkestone, innkeeper. C. J. MATTHEWS, Strand, lessee and manager of the Lyceum Theatre, bookseller, and commission agent. A. GUY, Upper Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, lamp manufacturer. H. ALFRED and H. M. BULLOCK, John's-place, Holborn-street, Southwark, engineers. W. E. BROOKING, St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall, corn merchant. J. and R. SCHOLEFIELD, Rochdale, cotton spinners.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERS.

G. FINLAY, Glasgow, wine merchant. A. RONALDSON, Wick, fisher. D. MEWAN, Glasgow, cabinet maker. G. LANG, Ballineston, cattle dealer.

## BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Latham, Cork, Lady Hackett, of an son.  
 At Thorpe, near Newark, on the 11th inst., at the residence of her father, the Rev. Sir George Henry Bart., the lady of Rev. Dr. Mathew Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.  
 On the 6th inst., at Grey Abbey, the lady Charlotte Montgomery, of a daughter.  
 On the 8th inst., at the Rectory, Boughton Malherbe, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Edward Moore, of a son.  
 On the 7th inst., at Waterloo, Hants, the wife of John Moore Napier, Esq., of a son.  
 On the 10th inst., at her father's residence, 2, York-place, Portman-square, the wife of Henry A. Liverpool, Esq., of a daughter.  
 The Right Hon. Lady Rayleigh, of a son.  
 On the 7th inst., at Glynn, the lady Vivian, of a son.  
 On the 6th inst., at Maida Hill, the wife of Charles Caldwell Grantham, Esq., of a son.  
 On the 6th inst., at the British Embassy, Florence, Richard Cave, Esq., to Louisa, only daughter of the Hon. William Dawson Damer.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Alfred Bond, Esq., H.C.M., eldest son of Captain A. Bond, H.E.I.C.S., Master Attendant of Balasore, to Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Matthew Truman, M.D., of 40, Norland-square, Notting-hill; and Horton-court, in the county of Kent.  
 On the 4th inst., at the British Embassy, Florence, Richard Cave, Esq., to Louisa, only daughter of the Hon. William Dawson Damer.  
 On the 4th inst., at Portsmouth, Ralph Oldham, Esq., of Manor House, Ardwick, near Manchester, to Isabella Matilda, daughter of Joseph Dudley, Esq., of Portsmouth.  
 On the 4th inst., at Winchester, Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq., to Francis Mary, eldest daughter of John Barton Baldwin, Esq., late of Inghorpe Grange, Yorkshire.  
 George Morgan Patmore, Esq., late of Demora, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Andrews, LL.D., of Walworth.

## DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Perth, Sir J. Bisset, of Tiviot, K.C.H. and K.C.B.  
 Rev. E. James, M.A., Canon of Winchester, and Vicar of Alton, aged sixty-four.  
 On the 9th inst., at Holford-house, Regent's-park, J. Holford, Esq., aged 67.  
 At Hythe, Kent, on the 1st inst., Sarah Elizabeth, wife of R. S. Kelly, Barrack-master, of Hythe, Shorncliffe, aged fifty-one.  
 On the 4th inst., at Montpelier, France, Georgina Henrietta Knowles, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Henry Knowles, Bart., G.C.B., and sister of the present Baronet.  
 On the 7th inst., at Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Ann Sinclair, youngest daughter of the late James, Earl of Caithness, and relict of Major-General A. M. Macgregor, of Edinburgh.  
 On the 7th inst., in Cavendish square, C. L. G. Manners, the wife of the Right Hon. Lord J. Manners, M.P., aged twenty-three.  
 On the 7th inst., at Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, G. Newport, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., in his 51st year.  
 On the 10th inst., at Hyde-park-terrace, Colonel W. E. Powell, Lord-Lieutenant of, and late M.P. for the county of Cardigan.  
 At Cairo, on the 15th March, Mr. G. S. Nicolson, of the firm of Messrs. Allison and Co., 240, Regent-street, London.

## MALLEE BIRDS.

## IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

The collection of birds in the menagerie of the Zoological Society naturally forms one of its most interesting features; and the extraordinary additions which we have noticed from time to time in these columns, evince the indefatigable research by which it has been raised to its unrivalled completeness and value.

In the large aviary, near the entrance, a miscellaneous, but very beautiful, assemblage of rarities from almost all parts of the world are to be found at the present moment, and the appearance of perfect health which they exhibit in a climate so essentially different from the natural conditions under which almost all of them were intended to live, is one of the most curious subjects for reflection afforded by this singularly delightful establishment.

The Australian birds already resident in this aviary, are now old acquaintances. The Bower Bird was figured in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, on its arrival, in 1849, and has undergone considerable change of colour since that period. The immature male of green, and the spotted breast, have given place to a glossy metallic blue-black vesture, from which the appropriate name of Satin Bird, sometimes applied to them by the colonists, evidently takes its origin. The Laughing Jackass laughs as heartily as ever at ten o'clock in the morning, and at intervals throughout the day—so heartily, that, although he does not crack his sides, he laughs till both wings and tail shake in very perceptible earnest. Then the Grass Parrakeets breed at the end of the aviary every year, and there is not a prettier sight in the Gardens than the flight of these beautiful little creatures, arrayed as they are in green, blue, and sparkling gold, from their nest into the open-air inclosure to which they have access.

But by far the most curious of the Australian species hitherto in possession of the Society is the Brush Turkey (*Talegalla Lathamii*) of which a pair have been in this aviary since 1850. The peculiar habits of this very singular bird are shared, in some respects very closely, by another, the Mallee Bird (*Leipoa ocellata*) of Western Australia. A pair of these have recently been received by Messrs. Crawley and Masters, of Mark-lane, by whom they have been placed in the hands of the Society—thus adding a new and interesting link to the series, which already illustrated so admirably some of the most striking peculiarities of Australian ornithology.

The *Leipoa* was first made known by Mr. Gould, in 1840, in a communication to the Zoological Society on the 13th of October in that year. A fine drawing of this highly curious bird was published in the first number of his magnificent book on the "Birds of Australia." To the brief information then given in respect to its habits, from the notes of the late Mr. Gilbert, a much more complete account has been subsequently added by Captain Sir George Grey, who had frequent opportunities of observing them while Governor of South Australia. From this account, published in the "Introduction to the Birds of Australia," we derive the following singular facts:—The *Leipoa* makes no nest, properly so called, neither does it incubate its eggs; they are hatched by artificial heat, produced either by fermentation or the action of the sun-rays, in large mounds of sand, earth, and dead leaves.

The mounds they construct (says Captain Grey) are from twelve to thirteen yards in circumference at the base, and from two to three feet in height; the general form being that of a dome. The sand and grass are sometimes scraped up for a distance of from fifteen to sixteen feet from the outer edge.

When an egg is to be deposited, the top is laid open, and a hole scraped in its centre to within two or three inches of the bottom of the layer of dead leaves. The egg is placed in the sand just at the edge of the hole, in a vertical position, with the smaller end downwards. The sand is then thrown in again, and the mound left in its original form. When a second egg is laid it is deposited in precisely the same plane as the first, but at the opposite side of the hole before alluded to. When a third egg is laid it is placed in the same plane as the others; but, as it were, at the third corner of a square. When the fourth egg is laid, it is still placed in the same plane, but in the fourth corner of the square. The next four eggs in succession are placed in the interstices, but always in the same plane—so that there is a circle of eight eggs all standing upright in the sand, with several inches of sand intervening between each.

Sometimes several of these mounds are constructed close to one another. I have found two within 200 or 300 yards, and have seen five within the distance of four or five miles. They were built in a sandy scrubby country, the site of the mound being in some little open glade, in the very thickest part of the scrub.

The temperature of the nests I have examined has always been warm; not so much so, however, as I should have thought necessary for the purpose of hatching eggs.

The young bird scratches its way out alone; the mother does not assist it. The mother, who is feeding in the scrub in the vicinity, hears its call, and runs to it. She then takes care of the young one as a European hen does of its chick. When the young are all hatched, the mother is accompanied by eight or ten young ones, who remain with her until they are more than half-grown. The male bird does not accompany them.

The natives frequently find the nests and eggs, but seldom see the old birds, which are very timid and quick-sighted. They run very fast, like the emu, roost on trees, and live for a long time without water.

The accuracy of these observations was subsequently confirmed by Mr. Gilbert, who collected eggs and skins of this species in the Wongan Hills, Western Australia, in 1842.

Enough has been said to prove that a very interesting addition has been made to our previous knowledge of the living animals of Australia, by the importation of these birds; and we have only to add that the extreme order, neatness, and accumulated riches of the Zoological Society's establishment was never more apparent than at the present moment, when its popularity is justly increasing, not only among the class from which its members are derived, but among all ranks of the people—to whom, by a wise and liberal policy, this admirable place of recreation is now thoroughly accessible.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

## THE GREAT EGYPTIAN GALLERY.

The Easter visitors to the British Museum will be gratified to find that since the last holiday gathering, the Great Egyptian Gallery has been newly arranged, as represented in the accompanying illustration. The entire length of this noble apartment is 375 feet from end to end, and is devoted to Egyptian antiquities, with the exception of one saloon, which is set apart for some of the large objects from Nineveh, and forms a striking feature in the Gallery. The view selected does not embrace this portion, as it has already been represented (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 614), but begins a short distance further in—showing one of the large Sarcophagi, with the figure of Hapmoon (the Nile) just behind it. On the opposite side, on the right, is the figure of Uah-ha-tira (Apries), high military officer, bearing the shrine of Osiris; he is kneeling, and is in black marble. In the centre is the large Beetle, brought from Constantinople. In the extreme distance is seen the Head of Tothmes III.

The alterations which have taken place in this wing of the Museum render it truly interesting. The various objects which some time since were crowded within the limits of which the large lions presented by Lord Prudhoe were the boundary, are now pleasantly displayed, ample space being allowed for the visitor to walk around them. Two rows of shelves have also been added to the walls, below the windows, to sustain the specimens of pottery and the smaller slabs with inscriptions: some of them have been put into oaken frames, and glass inserted so as to prevent further decay. Below are ranged the larger slabs and, fragments of fresco paintings: some are from tombs at Thebes; and one is particularly interesting, from the clever way in which the cattle are drawn. The lions before mentioned formerly stretched into the centre of the walk, from pillar to pillar, but are now removed, and placed on each side, in a line with the rest, so that an uninterrupted view is now had of the entire length of the gallery and its saloons. The large Head of Rameses II., and its companion, stand in the centre saloon, and form striking objects as the visitor passes between them into the Egyptian Saloon.

The walls of the building have been coloured in dull red; the ceiling is in compartments, with sunk panels, the ground of which is painted blue, with a Grecian ornament in gold; the mouldings around are in red and gold. The moulding under the windows and above the newly-arranged shelves is gilded and painted. The whole effect is very pleasing.

## MEDIEVAL PLATES.

Improvement in the art of ornamental design is now considered indispensable; and our deficiencies in this respect have been of such long standing, and so often demonstrated, that it appears extraordinary when we reflect how much science and





MALLEE (AUSTRALIAN) BIRDS, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

worst of all, is the taste shown in embellishing earthenware—our plates, dishes, cups and saucers, which are figured and coloured with most unmeaning and vulgar devices, and requires to be completely reformed. One specimen of this, remarkable for its absurdity, is the well-known plate—the “willow pattern”—and the strange jumble of unnatural objects imprinted upon it seems to be in much favour, being reproduced in varieties of shape and size, of the same material. A picture representing trees without leaves, their roots above ground, one species growing cannon-balls; gigantic birds, or rather fish, flying in the air with their

wings put on the wrong way, and an idea of perspective quite as clever as the examples in Hogarth's famous plate, are not worthy of the age, and should be amended.

The holiday visitor to the British Museum may combine amusement with instruction upon this subject, by stepping into the British Mediaeval-room, and there inspecting the art of this class, of some 300 years or more since: here is a porcelain plate made in 1525, the age in which Italian art had arrived at such perfection, through Raphael and Michael Angelo. This, it is almost needless to state, is not the work of either of

those great men, but some inferior hand; and, though incorrect in drawing, and hard in outline, and done in only two colours (purple and yellow), yet there is grace and beauty in its simple pattern.

The second is also of the same period, and more faulty in outline than the foregoing; but, aided by a greater variety of colours, there is much beauty in its appearance. Both these specimens form part of the small mediæval collection, where great variety of shape, and originality of design may be observed in all the articles there exhibited.

May it not be expected, then, in this, the nineteenth century, when



MEDIAEVAL PLATES, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM



the most eminent artistic skill can easily be obtained, that our manufactories will supply us with a more elegant and tastefully-decorated set of dishes for our tables, and at prices similar to what are now paid? The “blue willow” has had its full time: it has now been in use for more than thirty years; and, as changes are continually going on, we beg of some one to “change this plate.”



THE GREAT EGYPTIAN GALLERY, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



PROGRESS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



COMMENCEMENT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AT SYDENHAM.

ON August 1st, 1852, the first column of the Crystal Palace was set up at Sydenham; in May, 1854, the building, if not completed in full detail, will, at any rate, be fit to receive, instruct, amuse, and interest a thronging multitude. The opening at the end of May is now a settled fact. The preliminaries are arranged; the price of admission and subscription tickets decided; and the railway from London-bridge is complete.



THE EGYPTIAN COURT IN PROGRESS.



The time, therefore, is, in every respect, appropriate for presenting a few illustrations, and describing in general terms the objects of its founders, and the plan of the works and gardens.

In a few days the last vestiges of scaffolding will disappear from the garden-front of the Central Transept of the Crystal Palace. The work of the contractors for the glass and iron will be finished, and they will be able to remove their staff and their plant to Paris, or wherever else one of their numerous contracts requires additional strength.

In the Garden—planting shrubs and flowers, laying turf work at the stone basins of future fountains, excavating the great bed of the lake building (first with sticks and stones, then with fine gravel), the devious walks, levelling terraces, and watering the grass and freshly-planted clumps of rhododendrons, raising the iron walls of the roserie, foiling at the water-temple, and tunnelling for the great water-pipes—a vast army of workmen, skilled and unskilled, are humming industriously. Trucks roll along the temporary rails, stolid labourers drive heavily-laden barrows along the lines of single planks. Others, perspiring, dig and slice the London clay, as tough and smooth as a bad imitation of Stilton. Half hidden in the trees, on the north-east boundary, is the building where one set of steam-engines is to pump the water from an artesian well—which has been sunk 500 feet, through clay and gravel to chalk—into the lake, where antediluvian monsters, half covered, disport themselves, or from islands grimly threaten us with their open jaws and scaly bulk, and more than satisfy the curiosity, and cause the fears, of the rising generation.

Under the hands of the swarm of workmen—they look like pismires from the top gallery of the Central Transept—the Garden almost grows before one's eyes.

The South Wing, planned to connect the railway with the Palace, by a covered way, is completed. The North Wing, destined for machinery and agricultural implements, is in rapid progress.

Behind, the Great Reservoir, which finally receives the waters of the lake, before it is pumped into the water towers, is alive with men, railway trucks, and a steam-engine.

A few figures may be considered a useful addition to the outlines, in drawing a comparison between the Palace of Sydenham and the Palace of Hyde-park. The length is 1608 feet; or, less by 240 feet than the building of 1851, broken by three transepts instead of one, of which two are 136 feet in height, from the garden, with a span of seventy-two feet, and the third 200 feet, with a span of 120 feet. The extreme breadth of the building is 384 feet at the transepts, or seventy-two feet less than the Hyde-park wonder, and this breadth is apparently further diminished by the arched roof which now runs the full length of the whole building.

The diminution of the length and breadth is in part compensated by the capacity of the two wings, which stretch on either extremity 576 feet, into and so far enclose the Italian-terrace Garden; and also, by a basement-story, commonly called Sir Joseph Paxton's Tunnel. Entering from the railway station just finished for the exclusive use of Crystal Palace visitors, and pausing the entrance to the South Wing, we see the view from which our picture of 1854 is taken. Climbing to the first gallery, if we walk on to the southern extremity of the Palace, we shall be in a position to take a bird's-eye view of the interior arrangements.

The basement story, or tunnel, by which the Gardens are reached—which will also be devoted to warming the building, by the aid of a row of furnaces and boilers, and fifty miles of steam-pipes—is at present still in the rough. The Nave, or Central Avenue, on the ground floor, is to be kept clear of anything more opaque than the jets of a fountain: statues, monuments, architectural gems—all are to be cleared away.

The Great Transept—in which four gigantic equestrian statues are to be placed (two antique, two modern), as it were on guard—divides the Nave into two equal parts: the northern division dedicated to art, the southern to commerce; both adorned with fountains, flowering shrubs, and rare trees. The northern half—which will afford a school or harmonious museum of models in architecture and art, from the time of Nimrod, the Mighty Hunter, to Michael Angelo and his patrons, which presents us with exact copies of the man-headed bulls and lions of Nineveh, and (to take a long leap) the bronze gates of Ghiberti, the gates of Paradise—is on both sides sufficiently complete to afford an idea of the final result; although it has been delayed by the strike of a considerable body of painters, plasterers, and masons. In Egypt the artists are at work colouring the columns. In Greece and Rome, the gods, the demigods, the heroes, poets, and philosophers, require a little arrangement. The Courts are at present crowded with casts from divine antiquities. A few weeks will see the Court of Lions, from the Alhambra, as fanciful in pierced work and embossed work, and as glowing in colours—crimson,

gold, blue—as the original; while the Royal Chamber of the Assyrian Kings—which, by an unavoidable chronological anachronism, stands at the northern extremity of the building, after the Moorish, and before the Byzantine periods—will be almost complete by the time these lines are printed. The portals guarded by the man-headed bulls and lions; the ceilings and external pillars of perpetual sun—blue, yellow, pink, and white; the walls covered with plaster copies of the "Illustrated News" of Nineveh, and chronicles in the arrow-headed character, unravelled by the industrious ingenuity of Champollion, Rawlinson, and Hinokles, and their pupils.

We this week engrave the commencement of the construction of the Crystal Palace; and the Egyptian Court in progress. Next week we shall engrave the building in its present approach to completion, and detail the several Courts, &c.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
April 7	30.353	65.5	35.2	50.4	+ 5.9	75	S.W. & S.E.	0.00
" 8	30.188	71.0	37.5	55.2	+ 10.5	65	CALM.	0.00
" 9	30.116	67.3	35.0	52.5	+ 7.7	63	"	0.00
" 10	30.189	59.3	34.0	46.6	+ 1.6	78	"	0.00
" 11	30.106	65.5	35.4	50.1	+ 5.0	71	"	0.00
" 12	30.331	64.0	39.2	49.9	+ 4.6	70	"	0.00
" 13	30.327	61.5	44.4	61.6	+ 6.1	72	"	0.06

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.42 inches at the beginning of the week, to 30.1 inches by the afternoon of the 8th; increased to 30.24 inches by the morning of the 10th; and decreased to 30.15 inches by the afternoon of the 11th; increased to 30.39 inches by the morning of the 12th, and decreased to 30.36 inches by the afternoon of the same day; increased to 30.41 inches by the morning of the 13th; and decreased to 30.35 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.193 inches. The reading has now been above 30 inches from the 27th of March, and (with four exceptions) from the 21st of February.

The mean daily temperatures have now been above their average values on every day from the 26th of March, ranging from 14° above, on the 10th, to 10½° on the 8th; the mean daily excess for the period being 5.8°. The mean daily temperature of the 8th is the highest mean daily temperature recorded on that day since the year 1821, when it was 56.2°.

The mean temperature of the week was 50.9°, being 5.9° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 37°.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 23.2°.

Rain fell during the night commencing on the 12th and 13th to the depth of six-hundredths of an inch.

The weather throughout the week has been fine, and the sky cloudless, with the exceptions of the mornings of the 10th and 11th, and the morning and evening of the 12th; the sky, during the middle part of that day, being almost free from clouds.

Lewisham, April 14th, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending April 8th, the births of 1742 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 865 were boys, being 117 above the average of the corresponding week during the nine preceding years, and 877 were girls, being 159 above the average of the same weeks. The number of deaths registered in the same week was 1149, and shows an improvement in the public health, the average number of deaths weekly in March having been 1305. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, the average number of deaths, corrected for increase of population, was 1228. The deaths registered are, therefore, 79 less than the estimated amount.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the Offices, John-street, Adelphi; Captain Shepherd, H.C.S., Deputy-Master of the Trinity House, in the chair. From the annual report, it appeared that the lifeboats of the society, during the year, had saved the crews and passengers of twelve ships, consisting of 100 persons. The destruction of human life from shipwrecks, on the coasts of the United Kingdom, had been very

large in the past year—800 shipwrecks, with the loss of 870 lives, having occurred; which, however, was considerably less than those of 1852. In addition to one gold medal, fourteen silver medals, and ten other honorary rewards, nearly £200 had been voted by the institution during the past year for saving 678 lives. The receipts of the year had been £1885, including a donation of £100 from her Majesty the Queen, and £210 from the Corporation of London; whilst its expenditure on legitimate objects was £2482, besides liabilities for life-boats amounting to £570. The report was adopted unanimously, and various resolutions pledging the meeting to support the institution were carried.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—A quarterly meeting of the Governors of this Charity was held on Thursday last: Lewis Powell, Esq., in the chair. From the surgeons' reports, it appeared that eighteen operations for cataract had been performed with perfect success, four of which were on children born blind. The total number of indigent persons who received the benefits dispensed by this excellent charity, for the quarter ending 31st March, was 1492. This hospital is especially devoted to diseases of the eye, and from its door no deserving person is ever turned away; it fully merits the liberal support of those who consider the wants of the afflicted poor.

NEWLY-INVENTED SPURIOUS COIN.—Within the last few days Mr. Webster, the numismatist, and inspector-general of coins to her Majesty's Mint, has had transmitted to him some counterfeit shillings, bearing date of those issued in 1852, and which more perfectly represent the genuine coin than anything ever yet put in circulation. The difference from the ordinary bad money is that they are struck with a beautifully-executed die, from a hard white metal, which is subsequently strongly electro-plated. Being struck from dies they are to all appearance perfect in this respect, that the rim and milling and cut quite sharp and complete, whereas in the Britannia metal base coin hitherto circulated, from being cast in moulds and the metal poured in from the edge of the mould, the outer rim of the coin is always faulty, and a very cursory inspection of that part would suffice to detect it; and again, being struck from a die, the impression in every other respect has that sharp, full, and perfect appearance appertaining to good coin, and wholly impossible to be obtained when cast in moulds. The component parts of the metal from which they are struck are copper, nickel, and zinc, in the following proportions:—Copper, 61.26 per cent.; nickel, 15.71; and the rest zinc, which is in reality German silver. The shillings weigh five grains light of a genuine one of the same year, and three grains heavy of a George IV. of 1822. The metal being so hard the coin detectors will not expose the fraud; but they may be known by the ring, which is most signally bad.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The seventeenth public drawing, for seventy rights of choice on the society's estates, took place on Saturday, in the presence of a large number of shareholders. The numbers drawn belonged to members in various counties. The rev. chairman announced that the allotment of the St. Margaret's estate, being fixed for the 7th of June, the Executive Committee had resolved to open the mansion and park to public view for a few weeks, and that cards might be obtained from the secretary. In answer to a question as to the mode of allotment, it was stated that the surveyor's plan would not interfere with the beauty of the grounds, as ornamental gardens would be laid out with the villas. This announcement gave great satisfaction to the meeting.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Last Saturday a soldier, while on a visit to a menagerie at Carlisle, thrust his arm through the bars of the cage, when the lion made a sudden spring, fixed his teeth in the fleshy part of the intruded arm, and held it fast without motion. The soldier, with great firmness and presence of mind, made no alarm—no attempt to withdraw his arm, although the blood flowed copiously. The spectators called loudly for the keeper, who cast a bullock's head into the den. The lion immediately relaxed his hold, sprung upon the bullock's head, and the soldier withdrew his arm. The wounds, which were not severe, were subsequently dressed, and he was enabled to resume his march on Monday.

MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA.—A seizure was effected at Glasgow, on Tuesday evening, on the premises of Messrs. Napier, of two pairs of marine steam-engines, of 400 and 454-horse power, adapted for screw line-of-battle ships or heavy frigates, manufactured under contract for the Russian Government. It appears that, as in the case of other recent seizures, some attempt has been made to set up a sub-contract for transferring these engines to a Hamburg house (Merck and Co.), in order to evade their confiscation as Russian property.

LAUNCH OF THE "PHEBE," 50-GUN FRIGATE.—This fine vessel was launched, at Plymouth, on Wednesday at half-past four o'clock. She went off in fine style. Thousands of persons were congregated; and just before the launch took place the Nile, 90-guns, passed at the stern, and the men on board gave the *Phæbe* three good English cheers. (We shall illustrate this interesting scene next week.)



"THE MIRANDA" IN THE ICE OFF NARGEN ISLAND, GULF OF FINLAND.

H.M.S. "MIRANDA," OFF REVEL.

H.M.S. *Miranda*, having left England on the 9th ult., on a mission to reconnoitre the ports of Revel and Port Baltic, and ascertain whether any portions of the Russian fleet remained at either place, as well as to report on the state of the ice, entered the Gulf of Finland on the 19th, where she encountered heavy fields of ice. With the greatest difficulty she was forced through a distance of about fifty miles to Revel, passing and looking into Port Baltic on the way, in which was nothing but a few merchant vessels.

On rounding the north end of Nargen Island, the ice in the bay was so thick that it was impossible to proceed further; but, from her position, she commanded a view of the town, batteries, mole, and roadstead, and ascertained that there was no vessel of any description there.

The accompanying Sketch represents the *Miranda* off the northern end of Nargen Island; and shows the lighthouse, Domberg, and the Church of St. Olaf.

In performing this service the *Miranda* was much impeded by the thickness of the ice, as well as the intricate and difficult navigation of the Baltic. She was blocked up in it for two nights, the thermometer varying from ten to twelve degrees below freezing-point; and on one occasion she was so firmly fixed that it was necessary to fire shot from the guns at extreme depression to break the ice all round, before she could start. She is now in dock at Sheerness, repairing the defects occasioned by her cruise.

On Tuesday morning, the *Miranda* came out of the graving dock, at Sheerness, having completed her repairs. She next proceeded to get everything in order for immediate service in the Baltic.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The accompanying Sketch, by Mr. Brierly, represents the Baltic Fleet off Reef Ness Light, on the 24th March.

The *Danmæss*, which is already at anchor, marks the position of a shoal, where there is less water than would suffice for ships of heavier draught than herself.

The Fleet, consisting of seventeen sail, have formed, on account of the intricacy and narrowness of the channel, in single line. A signal to prepare to anchor is seen at the mast-head of the flag-ship; which the *Leopard*, in her capacity of "repeating ship," is telegraphing to the fleet. Reef Ness Lighthouse, seen on the right of the picture, is situated on the north-west of the Island of Zealand, on the opposite side of which lies the city of Copenhagen.

We left Wings (says our Correspondent) on the 23rd, and anchored near the entrance of the Great Belt, about eight o'clock the same evening. During the day many small vessels had crossed us, bearing up for the entrance of the Sound—the nearest way to Copenhagen, but impassable for ships drawing, as some of our line-of-battle ships do, six or seven-and-twenty feet of water.

We have on board the *St. Jean d'Acre* a Norwegian pilot. He has light hair and blue eyes, as becomes the descendant of the Norseman: he wears huge fur boots and cap, a seal-skin waistcoat, with a huge pipe sticking out of the pocket; spit through his teeth, like a Yankee; and is very tenacious of his title, "Captain" (he is skipper of some Norwegian merchant vessel). One of his fraternity is on board each of the ships in the fleet; for the most part they are so like each other that they might be taken for twin brothers.

We have hardly been out of sight of land since leaving Wings. The

coast has been uniformly sterile and rocky; but, with the exception of the 24th, when it blew hard from the S.W., the weather, though cold, has been beautiful.

Great-gun exercise, musketry exercise, and drill, in all its moods and tenses, goes on unceasingly; and it is the universal opinion that, if no fleet ever left the shores of England on a juster quarrel, none was ever more thoroughly versed in the arts that ensure success.

H.M.S. *St. Jean d'Acre*, Kioeg Bay, April 4, 1854.

This morning, intelligence of war being declared was formally communicated to the fleet by Admiral Napier. The scene was a very grand and exciting one. The flag-ship, covered in every part with signals, forming the sentences—"Lads, war is declared, with a bold and numerous enemy to meet. Should they offer us battle, you know how to dispose of them; should they remain in port, we must try and get at them. Success depends on the precision and quickness of your firing. Lads, sharpen your outlasses, and the day is our own!" Then the rigging manned in the different vessels, the heart-felt cheering that burst from every ship! I sat down to make a sketch of it for you the moment I came down from deck, in hopes to send it by this post, but I find this will be impossible, as to-day is the day for letters from the fleet. I will not, however, lose a moment in getting it done, and will send it off by the next post, which leaves here on Thursday—it will be, "The Announcement of the Declaration of War with Russia to the Baltic Fleet, by Admiral Sir Charles Napier, April 4th."

O. W. BRIERLY.



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**THE ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE.**—The season will commence on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 17th (Easter Monday), when will be performed Bellini's Opera, NORMA; Norma, Madame Caradori. After which, God Save the Queen, by the entire Company. To conclude with a Ballet Divertissement.—Prices: Galleries, 1s.; pit, 2s.; boxes, 3s.; dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 7s. Private boxes, 21s., 42s., and 63s., may be had of the principal Musicalellers, and at the Box-office. The Subscription will include 100 nights, and will commence on Monday, 24th April.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—EASTERN MONDAY, and during the week, SPEED THE PLOUGH, Mr. Buckton's Voyage Round the Globe (in Leicester-square), and Wilkins and His Donkey.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, Oxford-Lane.**—On EASTERN MONDAY, RICHARD III. and THE LANCERS; Tuesday, "Married Unmarried" and "The Curious Brothers;" Wednesday, "Married Unmarried" (first time) "Faust and Margaret;" Thursday (under approval), Friday, and Saturday, "Married Unmarried" and "Faust and Margaret."

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.** Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Wonderful Attraction for the EASTERN HOLIDAYS.—The Little Lulu, Mollie Schmidt, and J. W. Collier. New Spectacle, the SPIRIT OF LIGHT; or, the Trip of the Water. Villains and his Dinah. The Pet of the Public; and Baby Rattler. Two Day Performances on Easter Monday and Tuesday. Prices as usual.

**PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOM.—GRAND CARNIVAL BALL, à la Costume, TUESDAY, APRIL 18th.** Gentlemen's ticket, half-a-guinea; Lady's, 7s. 6d. N.B.—Wustmann's Quadrille Band.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Handel's "Acis and Galatea;"** Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, with the Overture; and a Selection from Weber's "Oberon," next WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19th, under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 5s.

**CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.**—Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND will deliver his New Entertainment, entitled MUSICAL VAUDEVILLE, at the above Hall, on MONDAY Evening, the 17th APRIL, assisted by his sister, Miss Annie Buckland. R.A.M. Tickets to be obtained at the Hall. To commence at eight.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC** WILL BE OPEN ON EASTERN MONDAY, at Eight o'clock, and will in future take place EVERY EVENING (except Saturdays), at eight and ten o'clock, on TUESDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at Three o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

**LOVE IN A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.**—EASTERN HOLIDAYS. LOVE'S last New and most successful Entertainment THE LONDON SEASON, on MONDAY, APRIL 17th, the ALBION HALL, Dalston; on Tuesday, April 18th, at Islington; and on Wednesday, April 19th, at Stoke Newington.

**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.**—14, Regent-street.—The ROUTE of the BRITISH ARMY to the SEAT of WAR, and the celebrated Overland Mail, with Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Sebastopol, and Dardanelles (from a Sketch by Lieut. O'Reilly, of the "Rebellion"). Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

**THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE COLLECTIONS** are now OPEN at BAKER-STREET BAZAAR. Admission free. Thousands of rare, curious, and beautiful specimens for SALE at reduced prices; also the celebrated Japanese Toy, reduced to 3s. per jar, or 15s. the original basket, containing six jars.—HEWITT and CO., Proprietors.

**NOW OPEN, adjoining the Polytechnic, Regent-street, Mr. W. F. FRIEND'S Grand Moving DIORAMA of CANADA and the UNITED STATES;** with Descent of Niagara and the lower St. Lawrence, with Original Characters of Canadian Boatmen, EVERY EVENING at Eight (except Saturdays); and on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at Three.—Amphitheatre, 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Private Boxes for four, 15s. Box-office open from Eleven till Four.

**NOTICE.—CONSTANTINOPLE.**—The LECTURE accompanying the Grand Moving DIORAMA of CONSTANTINOPLE is now delivered on Wednesdays and Saturdays, by Mr. J. H. Stouffer, when the Progress and Localities of the War will be more particularly explained; and, on the other days, as usual, by Mr. Charles Kenney. A very clear and excellent Map has been added to the Illustrations. Daily, at Half past Two and Eight. Admission, 1s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

**DURING EASTER WEEK the MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART AND SCHOOLS at MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall-mall, will be open DAILY for the inspection of the Public.** Admission Free.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.**—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN Daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**GALLERY OF GERMAN PAINTINGS.**—THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN GERMAN MASTERS is now OPEN Daily, from 9 a.m. till dusk. Admission, 1s.—Gallery, 168, New Bond-street (next door to the Clarendon).

**EASTERN HOLIDAYS.—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS in the REGENT'S-PARK** will be OPEN to Visitors on any day of SIXPENCE each, every day in the week, except Saturday.

**EASTERN HOLIDAYS.—ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.**—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Patron: H.R.H. Prince ALBERT.—THE SEAT of the WAR, showing the Principal Places on the Danube, Kalafat, Widin, Giurgio, Sebastopol, the entrance to the Black Sea, Battle of Sinope, and Destruction of the Turkish Fleet, and other scenes (kindly supplied by the Proprietors of the Illustrated London News) exhibited in a New Series of DISOLVING VIEWS. Lectures by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on the Chemistry of Paper Making, and on the duration of Colours, and on Voltaic Electricity, and the Electric Light, by Dr. BACHOFFNER. Explanations of Models, Machinery, &c., &c.—Open Morning and Evening, except Saturday Evenings. Admission, 1s.; schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

**DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM** IS NOW OPEN, in the Spacious Premises known as the BALLE ROBIN, Piccadilly. For Gentlemen, from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten daily, on Wednesday and Friday a portion of the Museum is open for Ladies only, from Two till Five.—Admission, 1s.

**CALDWELL'S SOIREES D'ANANTES,** every evening, 8 till 12.—Admission, 6d.; per quartet, £1 1s. Six Private Lessons (at any hour), £1 1s. EASTERN MONDAY, Long Quadrille Night.—Admission, 2s. Large Rooms may be engaged for Concerts, &c.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA BOXES and STALLS** in the best situations, and on the most moderate terms, can always be secured at HAMMOND'S MUSICAL LIBRARY, 9, Pall-mall, Bond-street, opposite the Clarendon Hotel. Opera Box Tickets and Private Boxes at all the Theatres.

**MR. ALFRED SOLA** begs to acquaint his Friends and Pupils that he has REMOVED from Wigmore-street to 33A, EDWARD-STREET, FORTMAN-SQUARE, where he will continue to receive PUPILS for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE. Putney-vale, Roehampton, April 6, 1854.

**ART UNION OF LONDON.**—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the Amount Subscribed for the Purchase of Works of Art, will be held at the THEATRE ROYAL EXCHANGE (by the kind permission of Charles Matthews, Esq.), on TUESDAY the 24th inst. at Eleven for Twelve o'clock. The receipt for the current year will procure admission for member and friends.

**JOHN B. GOUGH.**—The Committee of the LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE have pleasure to announce that the distinguished Advocate will again visit the Metropolis and deliver ORATIONS as follows:—

Monday, April 24th, Exeter Hall, free to the Working Classes.  
Tuesday, April 25th, Exeter Hall.  
Wednesday, April 26th, ditto.  
Friday, April 28th, morning meeting, WINE'S Rooms, King-street, St. James's. An Address to Ladies only. Chair taken at Two o'clock.  
Monday, May 1st, Abbey Chapel, Stoke Newington.  
Tuesday, May 2nd, Manor House, Hockney.  
Wednesday, May 3rd, Sadler's Wells Theatre.  
Thursday, May 4th, Hall, Grove-lane, Camberwell.  
Monday, May 8th, Tottenham.  
Tuesday, May 9th, Exeter Hall.  
Wednesday, May 10th, ditto.  
Thursday, May 11th, ditto.

Debate open each Evening at Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets to the Ladies' Meetings, 2s. 6d. and 1s.; to the other Meetings, 1s. 6d. each, except the Meeting for the Working Classes which is Free to the body of the Hall; platform 1s.; may be obtained at the Offices, 337, Strand, and early application is requested.

Mr. Gough arrived in England in August last, during his stay has addressed upwards of 250,000 persons.

W. TWEDDIE, JOHN PHILLIPS, Hon. Secs.

## LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL CLIPPERS.—

These celebrated Ships SAIL EVERY FORTNIGHT, for MEHOURNE, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Melbourne. They are all first-class, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders issued in Australia from £1 upwards, and parcels forwarded. Apply to John Jaffray and Co., Great St. Helens, London; or to the owners, James Baines and Co., Cork-street, Liverpool.

**ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SYDNEY.—PASSENGERS and LUGGAGE LANDED** at Melbourne and Geelong free. Saloon, £45; cabin on deck, £25 to £30; intermediate, £16 to £20. No storage. Children half-price. In enclosed births, per first-class ships. Apply to WM. BARNETT and CO., 25, Philip-lane, London, Merchants, Colonial, Shipping, and General Agents.

**STEAM to SWEDEN from HULL ONCE a WEEK.**—The North of Europe Steam Navigation Company's first-class Steam-ships, SCANDINAVIAN and OSCAR, are intended to leave Hull for Gothenburg regularly every FRIDAY EVENING, after the arrival of the last train in Hull. The "Oscar" goes direct, but the "Scandinavian" calls at Christiana and Christiania (on the outward passage only). The "Scandinavian" leaves for Christiana, Christiania, and Gothenburg, on the 21st April, and every alternate Friday during the season. The "Oscar" leaves for Gothenburg direct on the 28th April, and every alternate Friday.

**STEAM to GOTHENBURG direct from LONDON.**—The new and splendid first-class Steam-ship GOTHENBURG will be despatched from London to Gothenburg direct, on Friday, the 21st instant, and every alternate Friday during the season.

Fares: Chief Cabin, £5 5s.; Fore Cabin, £3 10s., including Steward's fees. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, 81, King William-street; or to C. MÖLLER, 2, Muscovy-court, Tower-hill.

N.B.—From unavoidable delay, the "Gothenburg" will not be despatched from London to Gothenburg on Friday, the 14th inst., but on Friday, the 21st inst.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION with the BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE.—ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**—One of this Company's Steamers will leave Southampton on the 9th of every Month, with Mails, Passengers, &c., for MADEIRA, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, and from thence by branch steamer to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, returning by the same route to Southampton.

Particulars as to rates of Passes, Freight, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Office in London, or at Southampton; from Robert Hewson, Esq., the Company's Superintendant, at the Company's Department, where parcels, packages, and cargo will be received for Madeira, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro—freight being prepaid.

Cargo taken on moderate freightage outward to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and homeward from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verde), Teneriffe, and Madeira.

Passengers are recommended to make early application for securing proper berths.

Return tickets issued, available for twelve months, with an abatement of 25 per cent on the passage-money.

55, Moorgate-street. E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

**EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—First, Second, and Third-class RETURN TICKETS** will be issued from London every Saturday night, by the Midland Railway, to the Stations at which they call, at the price of a single fare for the double journey, available for return by any train on Sunday, or by the first train on the Monday morning. By order, GEORGE RICHARDSON, Bishopsgate, April 11, 1854.

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—EASTERN HOLIDAYS.—Express and Ordinary Day Tickets issued on all parts of the Great Northern Railway, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, or 17th instant, will be available for return on any day up to and including the 18th instant. On Good Friday the trains will run as on Sunday.

King's Cross Station, 8th April, 1854. SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—The Directors have, from this date, changed the rates of interest for loans on mortgage, and which are at present four-and-a-half per cent for three years, and four-and-a-half per cent for five or seven years. The interest will be paid half-yearly in January and July, by coupons, at Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith's, bankers, London. Offers of loans to be addressed to J. R. MOWATT, Secretary, Secretary's Office, King's Cross Station, London, April 7, 1854.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—The price of Coals brought to London by this Railway have been reduced, and are at present as under:—

	Loaded into Carts or Barges at the Station, at per ton.	Delivered into five miles at the Station at per ton.
From the County of Durham.		
House Coals, best quality:—		
Lambton Washed, screened	s. d. 25 0	6 0
Franklin Washed, screened	21 0	24 6
Adelaide Two Washed, screened	21 0	24 6
From the South Yorkshire Coal Field.		
House Coals, best quality:—		
Silstone, screened	19 6	22 6
House Coals, second quality:—		
Elsecar, soft, screened	18 0	21 0
Elsecar, hard	19 0	22 0
Whitwood	18 6	21 6

Beyond five miles from the King's-cross Station, 1s. per ton per mile extra for carriage. Cash to be paid on giving the order, or on delivery. The only Office for Coals brought to London by the Great Northern Railway is within the station, and cargo should be taken to address orders to Mr. Herbert Clarke, Sole Agent for the Sale of Coals consigned to the King's-cross Station, or to the Secretary, By order, J. R. MOWATT, Secretary, King's-cross Station, London, 6th April, 1854.

**THE NATIONAL PROVIDENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 472, New Oxford-street, London.** Shares, £50. Entrance, 1s. 6d. Monthly Payments, 8s. No Quotations or extra payments. Females and Minors can become Members. No fines. No loss. Not a Joint Stock Company. The Directors having resolved to allow interest after the rate of 45 per cent per annum upon all deposits of money, paid-up shares, and subscriptions six months in advance, savings-bank depositors and others desirous of investing small sums at interest, without partnership or joint-stock liability, are invited to peruse the Prospectus and Rules, which may be had (gratis) on application.

A Post-office order for 10s (being one month's subscription, entrance fee, and price of pass-book) will ensure immediate enrolment. A year's subscription, £5 5s. A paid-up share (bearing interest at the rate of 45 per cent per annum) which is immediately entered on the order of right to choose land independent of the ballot. One fifth of an Acre of Freehold Building Land for £50. The Freehold Estate at Staines, Middlesex, fronting the high turnpike-road from London, and in proximity to the Bedford and Great Northern Railway Station, on the South-Western Railway, purchased for the members of the National Provident Freehold Land Society, is now ready for allotment, with frontages of 40 feet by a depth of 210 feet. Allotments with frontages of 20 feet for £25 each. Plans of the Estate may be inspected at the Office of the Society.

JOHN P. COX, Secretary.

## REFORM FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY, and BANK for DEPOSITS.

Enrolled under 6 and 7 William IV., Cap. 32. Freehold Land Shares £50 each; subscriptions 4s. per month for 12 months. Building Society Shares £100 each; subscriptions 10s. per month for twelve and a half years, or 20s. a month for seven and a quarter years. No entrance fees. No quotations. Sum of One Shilling and upwards received daily in the Bank for Deposits.

Offices, 147, Cheapside. (By order) W. GURLEY SMITH.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

Incorporated A.D. 1720, by Charter of George the First. Chief Office, Royal Exchange, London; Branch, 29, Pall-mall.

OCTAVIUS WILLIAM, Esq., Governor.

The Hon. J. T. LESLIE MELVILLE, Sub-Governor.

GEORGE PEARLIS BARCLAY, Esq., Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS: Henry Bainbridge, Esq., Edmund S. P. Calvert, Esq., John Garratt Catley, Esq., Alexander Colvin, Esq., Edward Maxwell Russell, Esq., William Davidson, Esq., Riversdale Wm. Greenhill, Esq., Robert Hanbury, junior, Esq., Robert Amundus Heath, Esq., William Tisdall Herbert, Esq., Laurence Holland, Esq., Sir John Wm. Lubbock, Bart.

Medical Referee—Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S. Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances may be effected with this Corporation, on advantageous terms, and the assured are exempt from liabilities of partnership, and payment of their claims is guaranteed by a large capital stock.

Life Assurances are granted with participation in profits; or, at lower premiums, without such participation. The reversionary bonus has averaged two per cent per annum on the sum assured, or 46 per cent on the premiums paid.

Any sum not exceeding £10,000 may be assured on one life. The Corporation bears the cost of policy stamps and medical fees, and requires no entrance money; the assured, therefore, are subject to no expense but the premium.

No extra charge for service in the Militia. Loans are granted on life policies to their full value. This Corporation affords all the advantages of modern practice, with the stability of an Office safely conducted under Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament, and tested by the experience of nearly a century and a half. There is but one Life Office in existence.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Corporation; or to the Agents appointed in all the principal towns in the Kingdom. ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

## ASYLUM for IDIOTS.—The VOTES and

INTEREST of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above Institution are earnestly solicited in behalf of ALFRED JOHN WYNN (17 on the list), one of three imbecile Sons. Proxies will be thankfully received by Henry Child, Esq., 9, St. Swithun's-lane; and Mrs. Plombe, 3, Allio-place, Great Allio-street, Whitechapel.

## BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,

Patron—The QUEEN'S Most Excellent MAJESTY.

The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, at which the Right Hon. the EARL of HALLOWBY has kindly consented to preside.

The following gentlemen have already consented to act as Stewards:—

The Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, Samuel Lepard, Esq., J. Ivatt Briscoe, Esq., Walter Miller, Esq., Ambrose St. John, Esq., James A. Ross, Esq., J. G. Bonner, Esq., Henry Simpson, Esq., Jeremiah Evans, Esq., John Thornton, Esq., John Jeffkins, Esq., Richard Tili, Esq., Thomas Green, Esq., John M. Thorne, Esq., Kingston Hill, Esq., Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq., Captain John Hall, J.N., Henry Twining, Esq., John Jones, Esq., Captain Daniel Warren, Esq., George Laurence, Esq., Edward Wright, Esq.

Gentlemen willing to assist this Charity by acting as Stewards, or by attending the Festival on this occasion, are earnestly solicited to send their names to the Secretary, Mr. B. J. SPEDDING, at the Office, 12, Walbrook, City.

## ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL (founded 1835 as

the Infirmary for Fistula, and other Diseases of the Rectum), Charter-house-square, London. A DINNER to celebrate the Opening of the New Hospital, and the Eighteenth Anniversary Festival of this Charity will be held at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate-street, on TUESDAY, the 25th APRIL, 1854.

The Right Hon. THOMAS SIDNEY, Lord Mayor, President of the Charity, in the Chair.

STEWARDS: D. W. Wile, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff for London and Middlesex.

Broadbent, the Most Noble the Earl of Devon, M.P.

Bart, John, Esq.

Bent, Robert, Esq.

Barnard, Henry, Esq.

Brown, Henry H. Esq.

Burnell, Mr. Charles Merrick, Esq.

Carey, Wm. Henry, Esq.

Copeland, W. Taylor, Esq., Alderman, M.P.

Cottrell, Thomas, Esq.

Duke, S. P. Esq.

Fade, William, Esq.

Frith, John Griffith, Esq.

Hoare, Henry, Esq.

Hodgson, H. Esq.

Dinner on Table at Half-past Five for Six o'clock precisely.

Tickets One Guinea each, to be had at the Albion Tavern, or of Mr. JAMES FULLER WHISKIN, Secretary, 38, Charter-house-square, London.

## MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MANVERE.

The Council have much pleasure in announcing that the SECOND FESTIVAL will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

The Right Hon. the Earl of SHUTESBURY in the Chair.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Stewards on the occasion:—

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, J. Gay, Esq., Finsbury-place.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon, J. A. Wilson, M.D., Dover-street.

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, J. A. Sleevings, Esq., Upper Clapton.

The Lord Dufferin, W. Markham, M.D., Clarges-street.

The Lord Newark, Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

London Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., James Link, Esq., Finsbury-place.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.

John Masterman, Esq., M.P.

Joseph Wilson, Esq., Stamford-hill.

Denis Samuel, Esq., Sussex-place, Regent's-park.

Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., St. Martin's-place.

Rev. H. H. Southwick-place, Hyde-park.

Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S., St. Helen's-place.

B. G. Babbington, M.D., F.R.S., Grosvenor-street.

Francis Waring, Esq., Finsbury-square.

B. Oliveira, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., Upper Hyde-park-street.

Thomas Howitt, Esq., F.R.S., Grosvenor-street.

Rev. Geo. Peacock, M.A., Cambridge-house, Bow.

Samuel Cartwright, Esq., Old Burlington-street.

Sir James L. Bardsley, M.D., Manchester.

J. E. Fitcham, Esq., Walbrook-street.

John Davies, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster.

George C. Johnson, Esq., Grosvenor-street, Westminster.

Nathaniel Clifton, Esq., Islington.

Thomas R. Colledge, M.D., Lancaster-lane, Grosvenor-street.

Golding Bird, M.D., Russell-street.

Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, Bart., M.D., John Parrott, Esq., Master of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries.

Henry Ledwith, M.D., Finsbury-square.

A. M. McWhinnie, Esq., New Bridge-street.

Gentlemen who may be desirous of acting as Stewards are requested to communicate their names to the Secretaries. The liability of each Steward is limited to £1 1s. 6d., including dinner-ticket.

Tickets for the dinner of one guinea each, may be had on application at the office, 37, Soho-square.

The objects of the Institution are to provide:—

1. An Asylum, in which 100 pensioners, who must be duly qualified medical men, or their widows (possessing incomes of at least £15 a year), shall be provided with three furnished rooms each, and with the use of a private bath and accommodation as the funds may permit. The Council, however, confidentially hope that the Society will be enabled wholly to support some few deserving persons not possessed of the required income.

2. A school in which a liberal education will be bestowed on 100 boys, the sons of duly qualified medical men: three-fourths of whom will pay £30 a year each for education, board, lodging, and washing; while the rest will be orphans educated and maintained entirely at the expense of the society.

3. To grant annuities, and occasional pecuniary assistance, to distressed members of the medical profession or their families, as the funds of the College may from time to time transpire.

Subscriptions are received by the following bankers:—Golding and Sharpe, 15, Fleet-street; Coutts and Co., 67, Lombard-street; Smith and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; Haams and Co., 67, Fleet-street; the Union Bank of London, Regent-street; Messrs. Williams, Deane, and Labouchere, and Co., Brechin-lane; Curdell and Co., Manchester; John Probert, Esq., the Treasurer, 6, New Cavendish-street.

The Eleventh List of Contributors will be published immediately after the Festival: the Council would, therefore, feel obliged to those gentlemen who have kindly evinced an interest in the cause by collecting in aid of the funds, if they would make their report to the Treasurer on or before the 1st of May.

A General Meeting of the Governors and other friends of the College will be held on Thursday, the 18th of May next.

By order of the Council, EDWARD HENRY ST. JOHN, M.D., Hon. Sec.

HERBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant-Secretary.

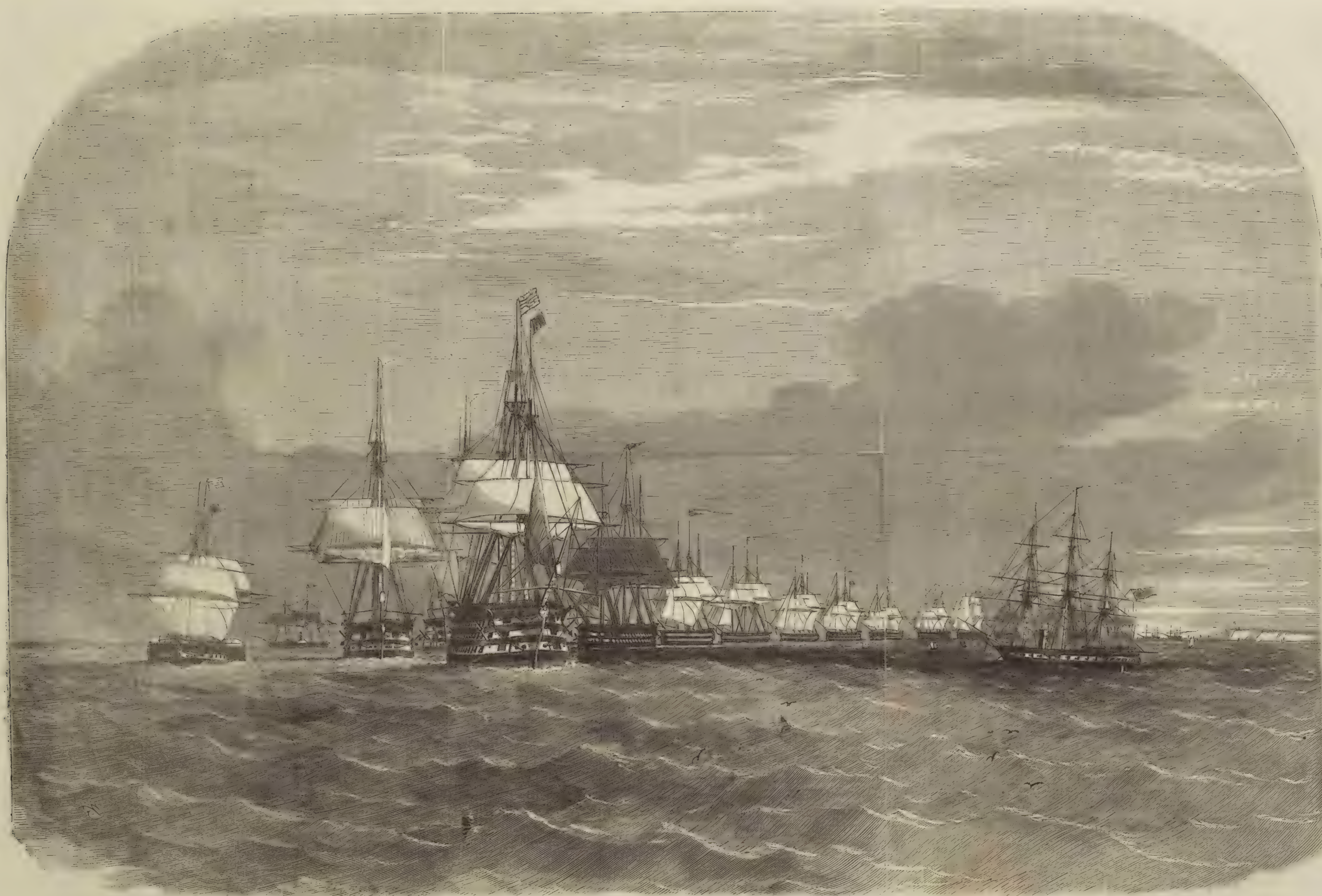
Office, 37, Soho-square, April, 1854.

## THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL

LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION (Incorporated under the Friendly Societies Act) and BENEFICENT FUND.

THESISTERS: W. G. Prescott, Esq., Thomas Haring, Esq., M.P., Byron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P., Treasurer of the House of Commons,





THE BALTIC FLEET PREPARING TO ANCHOR AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE GREAT BELT—FROM A SKETCH BY O. W. BRIERLY.—(SEE PAGE 346.)





# ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

[GRATIS.]

## SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

THE public attention of Europe is, naturally, so engrossed by the Black Sea and the Baltic, and the momentous issues imminently connected with these localities, that most important affairs may, and do, occupy other quarters of the globe, without attracting more than slight passing notices. Yet there are mighty concerns agitated at this moment, and interests at stake, probably involving as great moral and political consequences as even the war in the East and the thunder-fraught clouds which threaten equal bloodshed and destruction in the North. Under the appalling circumstances of the times, in Europe, America seems to be forgotten; though, since the date of the Declaration of Independence, the United States have not been thrown upon so momentous a crisis as they are at this moment. The great question of pro and anti-slavery is agitated between the entire powers of the North and the South, and the Senate has for weeks been balanced in the sharpest debates and closest array of force on the one side and the other. On the decision depends the fate of millions of our fellow-creatures, and whether, by the extension of slavery to the newly-annexed States, an immense territory (larger than the original thirteen States\*) and increase of weight

\* Nearly as extensive as France, Spain, and Italy combined.

shall be added to the southern moiety of the Union, so as to swamp the northern Abolitionists, or, on the contrary, the latter shall prevail and save mankind from the perpetration of this projected scandal and outrage. The struggle is vehemently contested, and by the result must be determined much of the future destinies of the New World.

In order that our readers may understand the nature of the case, we must, however, relate the antecedent particulars which have led to this national conflict. Upon the inconsistency of slavery at all in the free States of America we need not enlarge. The Republic was founded on the original policy and solemn compact of those who achieved its independence, that, in effect Congress would abstain from intervention with slavery in the States, over which half a million of slaves were then scattered; but it was prohibited in all the national domains, the importation of negroes forbidden, and the expectation held out that even the permitted domestic and sectional institution would gradually die out, and leave the country unstained by this foul blot.

The illustrious Washington avowed that "It was among the first of his wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery might be abolished by law, and that to this end his suffrage would not be wanting;" but the selfish interests and thirst for gain in slave-masters defeated these views, and the abomination grew with the growth, and spread far and wide with the increase and development of the country till it arrived at the horrid pitch at which we see it in the present day.

In 1787 freedom was the proclaimed will of America, and the interdiction of slavery covered the entire soil belonging to the national Government. In 1820 the vast region of Louisiana, beyond the bounds of the original States, was acquired, and the violent contest for settling its political position was concluded by a victory so far on the side of slavery that a partition of the territory was agreed to, and that portion which was purchased from France was delivered over to the infamous traffic in human beings. The words of the Act of Congress were:—

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes SHALL BE, AND IS HEREBY, FOR EVER PROHIBITED.

For thirty years, that is to 1850, the slave question was rather disputative than actually progressive on either hand; but at that period it again came to a head, and, after much vehement debating, was again patched up by a hollow agreement, by which, however, the slavery advocates obtained an advantage, affecting Utah and New Mexico (Arkansas had already been accommodated with the slavery system), Texas, and other territories in prospect of annexation; all which were enacted by Congress to be received "with or without slavery."

But now the dispute has assumed a more aggressive form on the part



RUSSIAN PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO SIBERIA.—PAINTED BY A. YVONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of the slave states and slave owners, of whom there are from 250,000 to 300,000 in the Union. The effort making is to violate the prohibition of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, and advance a step beyond the measures of 1850, and, on the plea of non-intervention and the right of self-government, to spread the curse of slavery over the States north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and give a preponderance to the slave interests, at which all the Beecher Stoves and zealous Abolitionists on the face of the earth may rail and lament in vain. One Senator, the Hon. Charles Sumner, in speaking against the proposed repeal, denounces its abettors as Abolitionists of Freedom who now aim at overthrowing the prohibition, we have quoted from the Act of Congress, against the introduction of slavery into the vast and admirably fertile territory, a large portion of which is called Nebraska, and joining powerful new States to the Union, whose internal organisation and ambitious interests must be congenial to their own. The opposition to this grand move of the Southern slave States, by the northern and western non-slavery States, is of the most ardent character; and the debates have been carried on with great vehemence and passion. How they will terminate it is difficult to foretell, though the pro slavery party appears to have a small majority in numbers, and among the more moderate of them we observe the name of Mr. Everett. Still, the other side is so strong, that it is quite possible that the present, like the past, contention on this fierce battle-field may be temporarily healed by another hollow truce and slave-off compromise. But the mischief must remain and rankle in the constitution of the whole body politic, pregnant as Pandora's box with evils which will, at some nearer or later epoch, rend the American Confederation in twain. As it is, the Runaway Slave Act is a source of perpetual collision and irritation; and, much as the people are attached to the governmental unity of the entire conglomerate of independent provinces, the everlasting succession of hostile humours cannot fail to weaken that feeling, and pave the way for more direct and irreconcilable differences, threatening convulsion and change. In glancing into futurity no human eye can penetrate far; and, as we have remarked, the crisis may arrive sooner than we anticipate, or later than the aspect of affairs would seem to promise. But that it will come in the course of time is certain; and that it is now hastening onward is no less obvious. The wonderfully rapid increase of the population in this quarter of the globe—illimitable as are the lands which it offers for settlement and provision—adding millions to millions of men under very extraordinary, and not always cohesive, circumstances—already predisposes the elder and more densely-occupied States to a rupture on this question of slavery. Why might there not be two Republics here, even in our own time—independent Governments, with amity between them? And, as the never-resting wheel rolls on, nations will fill the space of the one existing nation; and boundless regions witness numerous empires, kingdoms, or republics, where, as yet, pathless forests and measureless prairies serve only to harbour the roaming emigrant, the Red Indian, and the *fera natura* of unreclaimed nature. Meanwhile, presuming that the slave States will increase their area, and augment their power, if successful in the present instance, it is easy to perceive that new dangers, as well as new ills, will arise out of their triumph. The perils of Helot insurrection will not be diminished by the extension of territory and multiplication of slaves; nor will the contrast between the industrial energy and enterprise of the non-slavery States and the immobility and vices of those where slavery prevails be rendered less instructive as a lesson for the benefit and progress of human kind. Well does the Senator we have already mentioned denounce the condition of the latter, and the prospect now before them, when he says:—

Slavery is the forcible subjection of one human being, in person, labour, or property, to the will of another. In this simple statement is involved its whole injustice. There is no offence against religion, against morals, against humanity, which may not stalk, in the license of this institution, on "the whips of justice." For the husband and wife there is no marriage; for the mother there is no assurance that her infant child will not be ravished from her breast; for all who bear the name of slave there is nothing that they can call their own. Without a father, without a mother, almost without a God, the slave has nothing but a master. It would be contrary to that rule of right, which is ordained by God, if such a system, though mitigated often by a patriarchal kindness, and by a plausible physical comfort, could be otherwise than pernicious in its influences. It is confessed that the master suffers not less than the slave. And this is not all. The whole social fabric is disorganised; labour loses its dignity; industry sickens; education finds no school; and all the land of slavery is impoverished. And now, sir, when the conscience of mankind is at last aroused to these things—when, throughout the civilised world, a slaveholder is a by word and a reproach—we, as a nation, are about to open a new market to the traffickers in flesh that haunt the shadows of the South. Such an act, at this time, is removed from all reach of that palliation often vouchsafed to slavery. The Congress of the United States, the people of the United States, at this day, in this vaunted period of light, will be responsible for it, so that it shall be said hereafter, so long as the dismal history of slavery is read, that, in the year of Christ 1854, a new and deliberate act was passed, by which a vast territory was opened to its inroads.

We have thus endeavoured to lay before our readers the nature of what has been styled, for its pre-eminence, the "Question of Questions," which has been for months, and is now, with increase of interest, agitating the Legislature and people of the United States. The results cannot be foreknown, but they must be of the utmost importance. If the slave system is, by a breach of existing law, to be carried into the vast domain of Nebraska, and the boundary line of 36 deg. 30 min. crossed with manacles and cow-hides, and the power of life and death in every owner of a fellow-creature, the enormity will bring its punishment along with it.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO SIBERIA.

The illustration upon the preceding page is from a beautifully-executed water-colour picture, by A. Yvons, a Russian artist, now resident in Paris. The scene represented is a party of Russian prisoners on their way to Siberia. They are receiving refreshments from some peasants on the road. A pair of drawings, by the same artist, was exhibited to the 'Graphic Society' on Wednesday evening, and excited considerable interest.

Siberia, it will be remembered, is the general receptacle for political prisoners from Russia; and, in connection with this subject, we find the following in a letter from a Correspondent in the *Daily News* of Monday last:—

If these things could have their way they would turn empty Siberia of all its political exiles that are not purely Russian. With native Russians we have nothing to do. We cannot interfere between them and their own State. But who does not know that there are multitudes there on both sides of the Rurik? We know that there are or lately were on English soil Mr. Orpland's friend, the Frenchman with one who had an English friend, and two Englishmen were in a mine in the Sibirian mountains, one of whom having assisted the Czar's plans, Mr. Orpland shot him to death from the hand of a Cossack, a happy act of comparative justice. Who tells us how many more Frenchmen there may be, or who for Russian ends, as our countrymen did at Shanghai? And who does not know that there are hosts of Poles—not all, nor perhaps many, working chained in the mines, but exiled and secluded? We may say at once that there is no evidence before us of any such personal cruelty, in shape of dirt, hunger, chains, and outrage of every kind, as to make one's heart sick at the mention of Austrian and Neapolitan state prisons. The Siberian exile is tortured differently. Men and women sent to Siberia are packed in bare wooden cages, sent away, and then left to their fate as they may, torn from their friends, removed as to another planet, but left free in limb and person, to make themselves at home. Such is their lot, unless some very distant individual opposition to the Czar causes them to be doomed to the fate of those countrymen of ours. But, to estimate the bitterness of the exiled lot of the exiles, we must consider their antecedents. Do we forget that wagons were sent through the streets of

Warsaw, after the Polish insurrection, to receive children from the houses as they passed—sometimes in the night? Do we forget that those children, snatched from their beds, were ticketed with mere numerals, by which they were to be known henceforth—name and parentage being waived for ever? Very many of those children were strewn dead by the roadside, or that long weary way into the interior. Very many of the boys were, we know, sent into Georgia; and a great number of them, now men, are fighting in Circassia. But, of the survivors, where are the rest? And where are the girls? Have we forgotten the six hundred Polish ladies who, married and single, were drafted off from Warsaw, and sent to wives to the common soldiers in Siberia and on the frontiers? If there any hearts among them not yet broken, may not so an echo of our national shout and cheering reach them yet—far off as they may be? If we get the great enemy down, his sword broken, and ours at his throat, shall we not make him render up the survivors among such captives? From the moment that his fortunes begin to turn—from the moment that that haughty tread of his begins to recede—from the moment that his threats sink to entreaty, will not the mourners in all lands of both hemispheres be making out the lists of their exiles, that we may demand back as many as may survive? *He has the list of them.* That register we ought to have, to come as with the face as the mourners will give them. Siberia may give up its dead. We may possibly obtain the key of that vast sepulchre, and find some yet alive who belong to us. Let that key be one of the objects on which our eye is fixed.

RUSSIAN ARROGANCE IN THE LAST CENTURY.

THE Empress Catherine, the mother of the monster Paul, sought at an early period for a suitable match for her son, and, being German herself, summoned her search to the Princesses of the numberless German Courts. A Baron Ferdinand of Asseburg, the proprietor of large estates in Prussia and other parts of Germany, but in the civil service of Russia, was her principal confidant and agent in this (it might be supposed) delicate affair. As usual, cabals and intrigues, not without interest, were engaged in; but we will confine ourselves to an account of the several ladies demanded at one time or another worthy of the nuptial crown of Russia, and the manner in which the choice was debated between the Baron and his Imperial mistress. The documents are perfectly genuine, having been published in the original (French), in a memoir of Baron Asseburg, compiled from the family archives.

The daughter of Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, then eight years of age, first attracted the Baron's attention; three Princesses of Meiningen being rejected, as not pretty enough, "and a lady of the House of Coburg" being inadmissible because marked with the small pox. The Wurtemberg Princess, the only candidate apparently suitable in other respects being so very young, the Baron requested that some twelve or fifteen months might be granted "on the part of the Empress" for the moral and physical development of those German Princesses worthy of consideration with regard to this affair. This time elapsed with sufficient progress, and the Empress and her agent had to admit that nature makes no exception in favour of German Princesses, and that the development of feminine beauty and grace in them requires quite as much time as in the poorest peasant girl. Nevertheless, the Baron, when the period mentioned had elapsed, sent the portrait of the little Princess of Wurtemberg, as also those of the Princesses of Hesse Darmstadt, and of Saxe-Gotha to St Petersburg. For the latter the Empress entertained from the first a particular predilection; and, on January 30, 1771, wrote an autograph letter to Aseburg, which is worthy of being given *in extenso*, as furnishing a complete and striking specimen of Russian diplomacy at the German Courts:—

Baron Aseburg.—The time approaches when I must think seriously of the choice I (I) have to make; and I must, therefore, tell you that of all the Princesses of whom you have given us an account, the Princess Louise of Saxe-Gotha is the one who would suit me best. I beg of you, however, to understand that I wish you to continue your researches. The best means, I think, to convince us that this choice may prove really to our taste, would be that you should try to induce the Princess of Gotha to make a journey to Russia, and her daughters might accompany her. Dear Aseburg! invent some pretext for this journey, for the real ground must not be made known; because I (I) will not bind myself to anything until I have seen her. You might incidentally mention the marriage of one of the Princesses, providing religion proved no impediment, and see the effect that hint would have. The mother of John Augustus of Saxe-Gotha belonged to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst, and was my father's first cousin; while the brother of that John Augustus, Prince William, was married to my aunt, the Prince's Anna, of Holstein-Gottorp; so that we have here a double relationship, which might well be made an sensible explanation of the Princess's visit to me, with a view to amend the position of her daughters. The worst that could happen would be that, unfortunately, neither of them would suit me; and would they lose anything in that case? The Princess Mother would here receive such provision for her daughters as would enable her to dispose of them elsewhere. Neither would the journey ruin her, as all her expenses would be defrayed from here, and they might travel *incog.* to the frontiers of Russia. Indeed, should this Princess be accustomed to retirement, she might choose the time of her visit to Russia, so as to find the Court in the country. She might travel by water from Lubeck or Rostock; if the land journey should appear too fatiguing, we might then send a commodious vessel to fetch her; and our whole business might be settled before the beginning of winter. This is what I wished to point out to you; and I await your answer with impatience, that I may learn whether you deem my plan practicable. I confess to you I am most unwilling to give up the Princess of Wurtemberg, but good sense is more powerful than inclination. She is too young. Pray try to prevent, if you can, the Princess Louisa of Gotha, before her departure for Russia, being confirmed in the Lutheran religion: for from that moment the Protestants cling firmly to their Church; while, before that ceremony, they may freely choose their faith. In the former case the affair would be settled much more easily. If you mean to give the Princess an instance of a similar journey, you may quote my mother's. She came here on pretence of thanking the late Empress, in the name of her family, for the many favours received. I well know the sensible and obliging disposition and conduct of William of Saxe-Gotha, who was married to my aunt, and am convinced that he will readily assist in bringing about this journey, unless some circumstance which may not be calculated upon at this distance, should prevent your gaining him for our cause. He has carefully kept up a train of intercourse between us, writing to me once or twice a year, in a polite congratulatory style. But I must leave all this to your judgment: these are matters which you may make use of or not, according to circumstances and as you are met with more or less amenity. I conclude with one more remark: the fewer confidants we have in this affair, the better shall we succeed, and the more certain may we be that all will end to our reciprocal satisfaction. With distinguished respect and firm confidence in you,

CATHERINE.

It is gratifying to observe the conduct of the little Court of Saxe Gotha, as opposed to Russian intolerance. The young Princess and her mother had no inclination for a union with the Russian Prince; and to avoid offending Catherine unnecessarily great pains were taken by them, from the beginning, to avoid all possible app oachés. Still the instructions which Assenburg had received from Catherine made some application on his part unavoidable. We give an extract from Catherine's answer to one of his communications:—

As the Princess Louisa of Saxe-Gotha has deteriorated so much, and the Princess, her mother, shows herself averse to her daughter's elevation, believing that a change of religion would destroy her daughter's peace of mind, further, as the education which the daughter has received in a remote and solitary place is not likely to have given full value to her moral advantages, by good manners and modesty, this Princess is not well calculated, not to mention her corpulency, to occupy the position to which the want of other candidates and her suitability are deemed, according to your former reports, to give her some claim. Under these circumstances, I can upon mature reflection but approve of your resolution to wait my answer before proceeding to decisive steps in this affair. My answer is: Think no more of the Princess Louisa of Saxe-Gotha! She is just calculated *not* to please us. Her mental advantages would certainly not suffice to outweigh the objections to such a connection.

The letter goes on to say:—  
I give up also the Princess of Nassau on the ground mentioned by you, and the Princess of Deux Ponts on three others: 1st, because she is eighteen years old—that is three years too old; 2dly, she is a Catholic; and, 3rdly, because the conduct of Madam, her sister, reflects no credit upon her.

Reference is also made by Catherine, in the same letter, to her favourite the Princess of Wurtemberg, "now twelve years."

In the meantime three Princesses of Darmstadt, one of whom was previously mentioned, had been wisely kept in the background, and had grown as fast as they could. The affair might, therefore, proceed more briskly, and the Princess Wilhelmina of Hesse-Darmstadt now became the exclusive object of attention. The Court of Denmark, to which Aseburg had formerly been attached, and with which he was still connected, and Frederick the Great, in whose dominions the Baron's principal estates were situated, began to take a part in this secret marriage.

Aseburg soon began a correspondence with the Landgravine of Darmstadt even more confidential than that with the Empress. In this correspondence terms intelligible only to the writers were used. The Empress was called "Librairie," King Frederick II. "l'associé du libraire," the matrimonial alliance is termed "la souscription d'un

ouvrage à publier," and the daughters of the Landgravine appear as "les volumes de cet ouvrage."

In a letter of Jan. 27th, 1772, the Empress writes:—

I willingly consent to your continuing your twofold researches until March, until I decide for one of the two candidates (1), that is to say, for the Princess of Wurtemberg, or, if it must be so, for the Princess Wilhelmina of Hesse-Darmstadt. The port ait of the latter, which you have sent us, rises satisfactorily in his (the Grand Duke Paul's) good graces. The features are regular; I have compared it with the former portrait wh h you sent us of the same Princess, and have read again and again your statement of the points, in which, according to you, the painter has proved deficient: and I judge that the expression of cheerfulness and grace (the usual companion of cheerfulness-), are wanting in this face, and that most likely the tediousness of a strict education and a monotonous life have left their traces there, but this would soon vanish if the young person once felt herself under less restraint. If she were once convinced that gloomy and over serious looks are not the means for gaining the good opin on of others, the female desire to please would soon correct this fault in her face.

I advise you on your return to Darmstadt, to drop a hint that cheerfulness, and a compact agreeable manner, are much valued at the Russian court; that I am of a cheerful temperament, as well as my son. If it be true that ambition be the prominent feature in his character, she might possibly study night and day to get over this difficulty, for that is the way with young people and she would soon free herself from those disagreeable ungraceful manners which you have observed in her. The moral qualities which you attribute to her, are, on the whole, not unfavourable, and may tend to make her a proper useful woman, worthy of esteem. But make some underhand inquiries, whence comes the rumour of her quarrelsome temper? Is anything positive stated? Can her aunt the Landgravine of Durlach, who accuses her, bring proofs or examples? Does she judge dispassionately of her niece? or does she, perhaps, judge her relative by herself? and what grounds do the other people give who spread such reports? I pray you get to the bottom of this affair, and ascertain whether we have cause for suspicion, or whether we may look with contempt upon this gossip. . . . You do not wish us to consider the portrait of the Princess of Wurtemberg, which you say you have sent us, only that we may judge of her height? Indeed, I can tell you, we find her well advanced considering her age.

Notwithstanding this last observation, the Landgravine of Darmstadt soon received an invitation to the Court of St. Petersburg for herself and her three daughters. Many secret and eager discussions now took place between the mother and her daughters concerning the change of religion—a point as much and as disagreeably discussed here as elsewhere. Here the youngest Princess, afterwards the Grand Duchess of Weimar, showed herself as a firm Protestant, and thoroughly averse from the splendour of the Russian alliance.

The Landgravine really set out for St Petersburg in the summer of 1773. It was agreed that Catherine should not be compelled to choose one of the three Princesses, and it must thus have been a painful journey, for the German Princess begun with the help of Russian money to found the fortunes of her family, and (as she wrote to Aseburg) to make herself useful to the Russian empire. Soon after her return to Germany she died of the fatigues of the journey, which had overtaken her strength. Her daughter, Wilhelmina, was married under the name of Natalie, to the Grand Duke Paul. She died early, and Paul then chose, for his second wife, the Princess of Wurtemberg, who had thus attracted the attention of Baron Aseburg, and who became most conspicuous at an after period. Aseburg was appointed Russian Ambassador at Regensburg (Ratisbon); and died at Brunswick, March 13, 1797.

## RUSSIAN GENERALS COMMANDING ON THE

DANUBE, IN 1854.

(From a Correspondent.)

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SOYMONOFF, 10th Division of Infantry, stationed along the Upper Danube, at Giurgevo Daja—a good specimen of the new school of Russian Generals—is about forty-seven years of age; is of a noble family, and of highly-polished manners. His promotion has been very rapid. He has seen much service in the Caucasus, Hungary, and elsewhere. Under his command are the Majors-General Belgarde and Villebois, who are both of French extraction.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PAULOFF, 11th Division, stationed at Bondeste (opposite Turukal) and at Obiliste Kalarach (opposite Ilirsova, Silistria, &c.), is about fifty-five years of age of an ancient Muscovite family, a very enthusiastic and daring officer of the old school, the *beau sabreur* of the Russians, and much beloved by his men. He has under him Major-General Zainiski and Major-General Ochtenlony.

MAJOR-GENERAL OCHTERLONY, Commanding 1st Brigade, is of Ruso-Sotch extraction, being a cadet of the ancient Perthshire family of Ochterlony. His father entered the Russian army, and married into a Muscovite family of rank. General Ochterlony speaks English, and has relatives still living in Scotland, where he also, it is stated, intended settling. He is of very pleasing address, and has seen hard service; was engaged in the Caucasus, Hungary, and was wounded in the leg at Kalafat; is about fifty-five years of age.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OUKAKOFF, 7th Division, is of a highly distinguished and ancient Muscovite family, of very hand-some exterior and frank address, aged about sixty or sixty-five; has seen a great deal of service in Hungary and the Caucasus, &c; has visited England on various occasions. Has under him the Generals Fostol and Katalovic, stationed in Bessarabia.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL MÜLLER, commanding in Bessarabia, is about seventy years of age; of an old and noble family of Ru-so-Danish extraction, has served in Hungary, where he commanded a division, and in the Caucasus; is of mild and gentlemanly appearance and manner; has travelled much, and has visited England, with which country he is connected by some family ties. He has under his command the Major-General Lipski, and another officer of the same rank.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MARIN. This officer has the reputation of being an excellent tactician. Under him are Majors General Engelhardt and Aktamonoff. His Division (the 15th) covers the Danube from Ibraila up to Hirsova and Galatz.

"My informant (a eye witness) also states that he has seen troops moved with great ease and precision, are well clothed well armed, and well fed. He especially insisted on these latter points, and stated that the Emperor, well aware of the defects of the Communists, has organised a separate and distinct branch for the benefit of the Army of the Danube; the troops are also concentrated, or capable of being concentrated in a few hours, and my informant is also of opinion that little time will be lost when the snow has disappeared.

Of the Turkish army he states that, whatever be the talents of Omer Pacha, the difficulty of forming an army capable of acting in the field against such a force will be found insurmountable. Great jealousy exists from the fact of Omer Pacha being a convert, and the Turks ill brook his sway. Of the inferior officers he speaks with contempt. Nothing can exceed their ignorance and bigotry. The material, both artillery and infantry, is, however, very good; and the undoubted courage of the common soldiers may do much.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN POLICY OF RUSSIA.

An old newspaper, of Sept. 23, 1780, called the *English Chronicle, or Universal Evening Post*, has accidentally fallen under our notice. But for its date, and small size, we might have taken it to be a paper of last week, so aptly do some portion of its contents apply to the present condition of Affairs between Russia and Turkey. On the first page, under the head of "Foreign Intelligence," is the following paragraph:

CONSTANTINOPLE July 13th, 1788.—Everything here seems to indicate a war, and particularly the following circumstances:—In the first place, a negative answer given by the Reis Effendi to the demands presented by the Russian Minister, although those demands were written in the strongest and most threatening terms. Secondly an answer that the Grand Signor, instead of the punishment which the Court of Russia expects, will direct its efforts upon the Pacha of Akhalzik, Governor of the frontier provinces of Georgia, should, on the contrary, send a firman and some presents to that Pacha, as a token of his satisfaction. And, in the third place, what seems to indicate an approaching war, are the fresh demands of the Russian Minister upon the Porte, which are warmly supported by the Imperial Navio, and which are—1st, That the Porte should give orders to the Pacha of Erzerum to attack Iman Mansour, who is ravaging the Baghestan; 2ndly, The giving up of the slaves taken in Georgia and sold at Constantinople and other towns in the Turkish Empire; 3rdly, The establishment of a Russian Consul at Varna. • • • With regard to the Turkish fleet, we often receive accounts from them, but their destination is not known; they are cruising in the Archipelago, and said to be at present at the Isle of Rhodes, which makes it imagined they will direct their course towards Egypt. It is said that the Bey of that province, fearing the approach of the Captain Pacha, have already sent a deputation to that Admiral, requesting him to take their differences into his hands and settle them amicably. If this is true, what can have been his reason for lately taking 30,000 men on board, unless he has any view of attacking the Venetians or the Russians. It was, some days ago, reported that some armed Russian vessels were cruising between Sinope and Constantinople."



Beneath this article is another, dated Vienna, August 19. It is as follows:—

"We have accounts from Constantinople that there is great confusion among the Turkish Ministry. The same accounts add, that everything seems to presage an approaching rupture with Russia; the Divan will not listen to the representations of the Russian Minister."

THE COMET.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the excitement which now prevails in the political arena, consequent on announcements such as those which during the last few days have been made to the world, a few particulars concerning the new Comet, which has made its appearance—to terrify or encourage the superstitious, as the case may be, and to confirm, it may be, to future races of men, the chronological records of this probably eventful year—may not be altogether uninteresting.

I first saw the Comet on Tuesday, March 28, at 7.30 p.m., or possibly five to ten minutes earlier, for my certainty extends only to the fact that it was not after that time. It was then a very faint object against a bright sky, and near the horizon; and it would have escaped my notice, but for the fact that I happened to be searching for a star in that particular spot at the time—having just mounted a celestial globe after a new mode, and being desirous of putting my arrangements to the test, as soon as the twilight would allow. I had no instruments which would permit me to make an accurate observation of its place. This I regret, for had I been provided with a good equatorial, I should have been able to announce its precise position on that evening, which would have been twenty-four hours earlier than the record in the *Times* of the 30th. However, without further trespassing on your space by way of prelude, I proceed to say, that on the evening of the 28th (Tuesday), the Comet's position was very fairly defined, to the eye, by its forming the low at angle of an equilateral triangle, of which the stars  $\alpha$  Arietis and  $\beta$  Andromedæ (Mirach) formed the other angles.

The tail, which was inclined upwards from the horizon, at an angle of about sixty degrees, on the northern side of the Comet, was, visibly, from half a degree to a degree in length—its extreme tipity towards the termination forbidding accurate measurement. As the twilight became fainter, the Comet, of course, became brighter; but before it reached the horizon a haze rendered it invisible.

Although very faint when first discovered, it became pretty bright for a few minutes before it reached the haze. Its degree of visibility when first seen may, I think, be compared to that of Venus, when she is just visible to the unassisted eye in the daytime.

For the information of any who may not be conversant with the heavens, I may remark that the position in the horizon where the Comet set, is nearly W.N.W.; and that if a right line be imagined to be drawn from the Pleiades through  $\alpha$  Arietis, this line will, being produced, nearly cut the Comet's place on the evening of the 28th. On that evening, as occasionally since, the nucleus, when viewed through a telescope of moderate power, appeared like a fitfully blazing fire.

On the morning of the 29th I telegraphed the discovery of the Comet to the Astronomer Royal, Greenwich, who honoured me by a communication informing me that immediately on receiving it he sent a copy of it to Mr. Hind, as being the person the most likely in the neighbourhood of London to observe it at once; the smoke and glare of London rendering an object like a Comet almost a hopeless one to seek for at that observatory, when near the horizon, and about a W.N.W. azimuth.

On the evening of March 29 the Comet was visible only at intervals. It had evidently advanced several degrees in R.A., but no material change had taken place in N.D. The Comet now approached an isosceles triangle, instead of an equilateral, when taken in connection with the star before alluded to. As to visibility, it had undergone a wonderful alteration. Instead of being somewhat difficult at first to find, it was difficult to avoid seeing it when the eye was turned anywhere towards the proper direction. The tail, too—nearly of, say, a degree—extended to the length of three or four degrees; some of the additional length being due, no doubt, to the circumstance of its being farther removed from the twilight.

On the evening of March 30 the clouds cleared off just in time to allow a fine view of the Comet. Although I have made some observations of its place—which may not be altogether useless, supposing cloudy weather to limit materially the number of opportunities for noting its position, at the observatories, on the night in question—it would be absurd on my part to attempt any calculations founded on such data only as I possess. I confine myself therefore, to a description of such a nature as may be interesting to amateur astronomers like myself.

On the above evening (March 30th)  $\alpha$  Arietis,  $\beta$  Andromedæ, and the Comet formed a fair right-angled triangle, the Comet being at the right angle. The tail on this night, as since, showed some concavity towards the north.

There did not appear to be so great a difference between the brightness of the Comet on the 29th and 30th, as between the 28th and 29th, but this may have been owing to a different atmospheric condition. The inclination of the tail had materially altered—namely, from an angle of about 60 deg. to 80 deg., or nearly vertical.

On March 31st I only saw the Comet for a few minutes together. There was a small star, of about the seventh magnitude, in the field of the telescope at the same time with the Comet. The haze did not allow any comparison as to brightness between this evening and any other.

April 1.—The comet was again visible for some minutes, but I did not perceive any material change in its appearance. The state of the sky was unfavourable for observation.

April 2.—A very good view was obtained, and by taking a mean of some rough observations of differences between R.A. and N.D. of the Comet and  $\alpha$  Arietis, an approximate position was obtained at eight p.m., as follows: Right ascension, 2h 6m.; north declination, 17 deg. 50 min.

April 3.—The sky being clear, another good view was obtained. A further change was observed in the inclination of the tail, which was now 25° to 30° to the left of the vertical.

April 4.—This evening the atmosphere was remarkably favourable, and the Comet was well seen. An interesting phenomenon was observed, namely, the appearance of a small star (about the eighth magnitude) through the centre of the tail. The distance of the star from the nucleus was about twelve minutes of arc, at eight p.m.; and on the opposite side of the Comet, at a distance of about twenty minutes, was another star of similar magnitude; the three objects forming a right line. A few minutes sufficed to show a change in the position of the star in the tail; and by about half-past eight p.m. it had passed from the centre to the northern side of the tail.

In point of brilliancy no great change appears to have occurred during the last few days, the increasing moonlight compensating for the more favourable position of the Comet in the heavens.

It will be seen from the above account that I have been fortunate enough to obtain a view of this interesting object on every evening since I first observed it. I am, &c., W. C. BURDER.

Cifton, April 4, 1854.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—We were reluctantly compelled, in consequence of a great pressure upon our space, to omit the preceding letter last week.]

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—This institution, established for the purpose of extending relief to distressed meritorious artists and their widows and orphans, celebrated its thirty-ninth Anniversary on the 28th inst. evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli M.P., presided; supported by Lord Dufferin, the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir W. Russell, &c. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Fidelity to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution," observed that much might be said of artists that could not be said of many other classes. The time had been when the greatest works were produced in the workshop of the artist, and it was not until the war that this society received its foundation. It was then that the artists were driven from their homes, and that the great majority had been those of the widows and daughters of artists. Their society would be valuable, even if it were only the nucleus of bringing them together; but when with this was combined a manifestation of their sympathies, its claims were irresistible. For himself, personally, he could say that the greatest reward he ever looked forward to in life was the sympathy of the artists and authors of his country ("Hear, hear," and cheers). Other toasts followed; and the result of the festival was announced to be £2392 8s., including an legacy of £1900 bequeathed by Mr. John Rowland Durant.

REGIMENTAL STAFF.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

WHILE excitement pervades all classes throughout England, anticipating the approach of hostilities, there are points to which those most ardent in the cause have, peradventure, never had attention directed. Troops marching with flying colours, bayonets glistening, and martial music thrilling the spectators with its harmony, cannot fail in stimulating a patriotic enthusiasm. But while the columns moving through the streets loudly respond to the acclamations of their countrymen, few of the lookers-on care to analyze the real position of the gallant fellows quitting home in support of the national honour. During the Peninsular War, the Duke of Wellington asserted that the British soldier was badly paid; a truism, which, although remaining unquestioned, has nevertheless failed in procuring advocacy in favour of amendment. It does not require much argument to prove that a numerical increase to a regiment must add to the labours and responsibilities of those entrusted with the discipline and interior economy of a corps; more particularly as regards the additional work thus heaped on the Regimental Staff. Instead of increasing the number of battalions, the establishment of each company has been augmented. As a measure of economy it is good; yet, by so doing, the masses become comparatively unwieldy, and consequently a less active force is maintained, to compass an insignificant saving. The addition recently made to regiments, entails one-fifth more duty in the orderly room, pay, and quarter-master's offices, than heretofore. Active service will increase the obligations on these departments. The pay of the regimental staff officers, and their subordinates, is not commensurate with the constant exercise of intelligence and assiduity expected from them. It would not be possible, in these columns, to find space for detailing the routine exacted from the different branches quoted; but the following affords a brief summary of what the orderly-room clerk must attend to.

The mental abilities of this non-commissioned officer are taxed in no trifling degree. He is answerable for the correctness of all entries in the numerous books pertaining to the office, and likewise for the preparation of the periodical returns. These are all more or less intricate, and demand much care and attention. He fills up the records of the corps, embracing the fluctuations of each man's service. The court-martial and defaulters' books are committed to his charge; the correctness of which materially affect the pay and pension of each individual, and, consequently, an equitable distribution of the public money. He keeps the general order book, and is supposed to retain in his memory, if not exactly the date, at least the purport of every order and circular issued. He fills up all entries in the permanent order-book, and is responsible for the record of officers' services, and the history of the regiment. He writes the official letters, and must retain copies; and is accountable for the safe keeping of every document received by the commanding officer on her Majesty's service. The register of furloughs, records of deserters, and the births, deaths, and marriages, must be chronicled by the orderly-room clerk.

A conscientious discharge of these duties might be supposed to afford the sergeant ample employment; but other responsibilities are attached to his position, involving a degree of labour never contemplated by those unacquainted with the service. Fortnightly, monthly, quarterly half-yearly, and annual returns must be transmitted to the heads of departments, and also to the district and garrison offices. These papers must be stringently correct before being submitted for the commanding officer's signature. In order to complete his work, the orderly-room clerk is frequently employed for hours after tattoo. It falls to his lot to prepare applications for courts-martial, leave of absence for officers, and discharges for the men. He makes out the furloughs, arranges the books and papers for regimental boards, completes the muster-roll, and prepares the necessary documents for transfers. He furnishes reports of deserters, checks the companies' morning elates, and must prepare a regimental one for the Adjutant. There are various minor details which keep the orderly-room clerk, and one or two assistants, constantly employed. The non-commissioned officer who performs these multifarious details cannot be supposed to call much time his own. From eight a.m. until nine p.m. he must always be alert, never knowing at what moment his services may be required.

The qualifications for a paymaster-sergeant must be of a yet higher grade. Yet, for all this fatigue these men only receive the pay of a company sergeant. Were they less intelligent and inferior accountants, they might rise to the rank of colour-sergeants, and receive additional emolument.

In the district pay offices, the generality of clerks are inferior in intelligence to the regimental ones. Yet the former receive from £150 to £200 a year, and never are expected to make their appearance before ten o'clock in the morning. They invariably depart about three or four in the afternoon. Why should such a difference be sanctioned? Would any junior clerk in an inferior mercantile establishment encounter the fatigue and responsibilities enumerated for one shilling and ten pence per diem? Nevertheless these sergeants fulfil the trust reposed in them with praiseworthy accuracy, and an error can seldom be detected in their books. If attention to their avocations when at home demands their best energies, what must be required at their hands when in the field?

Although the responsibilities of the orderly-room clerk have alone been pointed out, it is clear that a large augmentation of privates, without increase of officers, must occasion additional supervision and extra occupation, for the higher grades. When can a more fitting period be found for taking their claims into consideration than at the present time?

The Lieut.-Colonel of an infantry regiment should receive, exclusive of his command money			
The Adjutant	.. .. .	£	0 0 per diem.
Paymaster	.. .. .	..	0 12 0 ..
Quartermaster	.. .. .	..	0 15 0 ..
Surgeon	.. .. .	..	0 10 0 ..
Serjeant Major	.. .. .	..	0 15 0 ..
Paymaster-Sergeant	.. .. .	..	0 4 0 ..
Quartermaster-Sergeant	.. .. .	..	0 2 6 ..
An Assistant to each, with rank of Corporal	.. .. .	..	0 3 6 ..
Orderly-room Clerk	.. .. .	..	0 1 5 ..
Assistant, with rank of Corporal	.. .. .	..	0 2 6 ..
	.. .. .	..	6 1 5 ..

The pay and pension of the private soldier has already been remarked upon in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the cause now advocated merits equal attention.

Should any reader be sceptical touching the correctness of the foregoing statements regarding the onerous labours of a Regimental Staff, he has but to request permission of any commanding officer to visit his orderly-room, and he will quit it under the conviction that those who work so well should, indisputably, be better paid.

5th April, 1854.

A Russian merchant vessel, the *Yankee*, of 1,200 tons, was captured by the British frigate *Albatross*, of 1,000 tons, on the 1st inst. The *Yankee* was bound for the port of London, and was laden with various goods, including a large quantity of sugar. The *Albatross* captured the vessel off the coast of Ireland, and brought her to the port of London. The cargo of the vessel was valued at £100,000, and the vessel itself at £20,000. The British frigate *Albatross* was commanded by Captain Sir James Ross, and was accompanied by the schooner *Porpoise*, of 200 tons. The *Yankee* was captured by the *Albatross* on the 1st inst., and was brought to the port of London on the 3rd inst. The cargo of the vessel was landed at the Custom House, and the vessel was taken to the dock. The British frigate *Albatross* was then ordered to return to her station off the coast of Ireland.

BROCOLI AND EARLY POTATOES.

Few or none of our metropolitan readers can have failed to notice the number of itinerant greengrocers, or costermongers, who just at this season bring round to every suburban house great baskets of what they in general call cauliflower. Still fewer, we believe, but must at this season have partaken of the vegetable, and regarded it as amongst the most agreeable that can now be obtained. How many of those who have noticed the sale of the article, or enjoyed it at table, have inquired into its birth-place, or asked by what means the usual produce of summer or autumn is brought to their doors in the very beginning of spring, would be a very curious inquiry for minute statisticians; but we know of one person who, struck with the abundant supply, pronounced, from an examination of the flower, that it was brought from a great distance, and was certainly of foreign growth. Amongst the peculiar productions of England—such as hops, in Kent and Sussex; peas, at Darford and Gravesend; cabbages at Battersea; asparagus, at Deptford, &c., which we find noticed in books we find no mention of Brocoli; and we, therefore, were inclined to coincide in the opinion that it certainly all came from abroad. Facts, however, will not vanish at the command of theories; and, on inquiring of those intelligent Covent-garden salesmen, Messrs. Godwin and Poord, who distribute great quantities of this flower through the metropolis, we were assured that the bulk of the Brocoli consumed in London is the product of our own country. The long tongue of land stretching far into the Western Ocean, terminating in the Land's End, which constitutes the county of Cornwall, having the ocean, with its warm air, and warmer currents, not yet entirely deprived of heat imbibed in the Tropics, all around it, except at its eastern part, is renowned for the mildness of its climate. At Penzance, 280 miles from London, and its neighbor urhood, in the extreme west, frost rarely occurs, and is never lasting; snow seldom falls, nor ever lies long, and the climate in winter is as mild, and not so variable, as in the southern parts of Italy. For consumptive patients it is almost as much recommended as the island of Madeira. This warm, but not very sunny spot, is as favourable to tender vegetable as to tender animal life, and the caterers for this great metropolis, ever on the look-out for the best and cheapest means of providing for all its wants, have not overlooked the advantages of the mild region in the west for producing vegetables at an early period of the year. There, without the help of even hand-glasses or any other artificial stimulus to vegetation, except careful cultivation and a little manure, is grown nearly all the Brocoli consumed in the metropolis. In the beginning of February the first plants are ready to be cut, and the cutting continues till towards the middle of April. The harvest, therefore, lasts from eight to ten weeks, and during that period there is brought to London alone from eighty to one hundred tons of Brocoli in the week. In the height of the season, as in the middle of March, in the last two or three weeks, as much as 150 tons has been brought into London weekly. This is, however, only a part of the produce of Penzance and its neighbourhood. Bristol, Liverpool, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Manchester, and other opulent towns within a day's ride from Bristol, share in the general and wholesome product. From Penzance and the neighbourhood it is carried by railway to Hayle, a port on the Irish Channel, now almost unknown to the general public—to be renowned, perhaps, as much hereafter for the skilful seamen it may rear for the transport of Brocoli, as Newcastle is for the seamen it has long reared for the transport of coal. It is there shipped on board steamers which run between Hayle and Bristol; and from Bristol it is brought to London by the rail. It is distributed throughout the metropolis at a price varying between twopenny and sixpence per head.

Although, at present, Brocoli is the chief early vegetable reared in the mid-west for the London market, it is not the only one. The earliest Potatoes come from that quarter, and without frames or heating processes they have been sent to London from Penzance in the very first days of April. So, asparagus, too, is brought every season, at an early period, from the same place. The islands further west, enjoying a similar or still milder climate, contribute their share to our luxuries; and so, as well as Cornwall, of which the islands are a part, sends early Potatoes and asparagus to the London markets. As the wind and season are favourable they come from the islands direct up Channel to Southampton, or they are transhipped on board the steamer at Hayle, which brings the produce of Penzance and its neighbourhood to Bristol. For fifteen years the salesmen referred to have been in the trade, and through that period at least it has grown and flourished without attracting much attention. It seems something wonderful that those whom we call the ignorant masses should know nothing of the origin of much of the food they consume, and the clothes they wear. A piece of white crystallized sugar, or of cacao, never suggests to them the tall cane, or the round bush which is its origin; the elaborate boilings and clarifications; or the careful cleanings, cardings, and spinnings; with the multiplied labour, whether slave or free, urged into activity to produce the sweet morsel, or the comfortable clothing. Ignorance is, however, relative; and few, perhaps, amongst those who consume the masses are yet aware of the origin of the vegetables they are now daily consuming. From the exertions of industry to supply man's wants, there are ever new creations and new wonders; and the application of the light soil of Cornwall, under a mild climate, to supply early vegetables to two London markets, is only a little branch of the great natural system of territorial division of labour which makes China the tea, and the tropical islands the sugar-producing countries of the world, and binds all the various families and races of men—more diversified even than climates—in one friendly league to produce wealth for the universal well-being. May we not add that the south and west of Ireland—about as warm as Cornwall, far more fertile, and not more remote from the metropolis and the great manufacturing and consuming districts of England—might probably, with great advantage, be turned into a kitchen garden.

"THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS."

[The fine picture from which our Engraving is taken, is one of the gems by that great and original master Rembrandt, which adorn our National Gallery. It was presented by Sir George Beaumont, in 1826; and formerly belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is of about the size of our Engraving; and is sketched in greys and whites.]

"Lift up your heads, for your redemption draweth nigh."—*Luke xxi.*, part of verse 28.

The hour of agony is over now;  
And Faith be bold, within the garden grave,  
That sacred body which contained a God  
The hour is over—Christ hath died to save:  
"Life—immortality—are brought to light."  
The Victor sleepeth; He hath won the fight!

But ere the sun shall rise upon his tomb,  
The songs of angels shall proclaim him dead.  
No more a tenant of the earth He formed,  
No more a mystic teacher of the dead:  
A mighty conqueror—a Power supreme—  
Of all Creation the adoring theme.

And now another hour approacheth near—  
Swiftly it cometh "as a snare" on all—  
The hour of death—when all must die,  
And each must answer to his God on high.

At whose great presence every knee shall bend  
And every heart be hushed in reverent awe,  
And every voice be hushed in silent prayer,  
And every soul be hushed in holy awe.

Ye preachers of the Word, speak boldly forth,  
As if ye stood before that judgment seat;  
Ye are the "watchmen" Jesus set on high;  
Speak, as if were your final pulse's beat;  
Arouse your people from their fatal sleep—  
Redeem for Christ His lost and erring sheep!

"Distress of nations," with perplexing thoughts,  
"Famine, and pestilence," and fearful "signs;"  
Men's spirits "fading them for fear," who look  
With searching earnestness on God's designs;  
Writ with His finger on the wall of Time,  
Behold the burden of His words sublime!

Let us "take heed," then, lest our hearts be charged  
To "surtitling," with life's engrossing cares;  
Let us stand ready, with the lamp of Hope,  
Nor let this day overtake us "unaware."  
Watching and prayer be ours—calm thoughts on high—  
"Lift up our heads—redemption draweth nigh!"

SOSPINO.





"THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS."—BY REMBRANDT.—ENGRAVED BY W. J. LINTON—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—THE CHOIR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)



## WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

THERE are few cathedral towns which can be compared in interest, as in pleasantness of situation, with the ancient city of Winchester. Under the name of *Venta Belgarum*, or *Venta* of the Belge (the tribe which held these parts at the time our island was invaded by the conquerors of this ancient world), it held an important position as one of the great towns of the south of Roman Britain. When the Roman empire was broken up, and Britain became Anglo-Saxon, *Venta* became the chief city of the kingdom of the West Saxons, who very slightly changing the name to suit the genius of their own language, called it *Winton-cæster*, or the city of *Winta*, which has softened itself down into the modern name. The West Saxons became eventually the dominant tribe among the Anglo-Saxons, and their capital, Winchester, became the Royal city of England, and continued, until some time after the Norman Conquest, to hold a similar position towards London in this country to that of Rheims in France with regard to Paris.

In 634, according to the statement of the chroniclers, the West Saxons were converted to Christianity; and between 642 and 643, their King, Cenwalch, built a church in Winchester, dedicated to St. Peter, which was known by the name of the Old Church, or the Old Minster after the erection of the new minster by King Alfred, who made Winchester his favourite residence. For awhile the old church of St. Peter, that which was in a manner consecrated by its connection with the infancy of the gospel among the West Saxons, and in the cemetery of which reposed the bones of St. Swithin, was eclipsed by Alfred's new building, and it appears to have been allowed to fall into ruin; but in the latter half of the tenth century, the old Church of St. Peter was rebuilt with great magnificence by Bishop Athelwold, and the remains of St. Swithin, who was looked upon as the patron saint of the city, were removed from the churchyard and deposited in the most honourable place in the interior. By the Anglo-Saxon writers, the Winchester Cathedral of Bishop Athelwold is spoken of in terms of the greatest admiration; but it is very difficult for us now to say how much of exaggeration there is in their descriptions, as we have no means of ascertaining the model on which they formed their judgment of architecture and art. We can hardly doubt, however, that this Saxon Cathedral was a fine building. But when the Normans established themselves in this country, they looked upon the buildings they found here with great contempt; and, within a short period, all our Cathedrals were rebuilt. It was in 1079, or just a hundred years after Athelwold had erected his Cathedral at Winchester, that the Norman Bishop Walkelin commenced the present edifice. To this prelate we owe the crypt and transepts, which are fine examples of early Norman architecture. In the year 1100, the body of William Rufus, slain while hunting in the New Forest, was brought to Winchester, and buried under Walkelin's tower; (or for there is some doubt on the matter) under the old Saxon tower, which, perhaps, Bishop Walkelin had not taken down. The clergy, who hated William, believed that the presence of his body in this place was the cause, a short time afterwards, of the fall of the tower, involving in its ruin part of the transepts. The injury was soon repaired, but the difference between the old and new masonry in the transepts may still be traced by an experienced eye. The periods of the other main parts of this noble building, which are all strongly characterised, need only be enumerated rapidly. Between the years 1195 and 1205, the Lady Chapel was built by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy, and as much of the original work as remains presents a very perfect and pure example of the Early English style. Nearly two centuries after this, in the year 1360, Bishop William de Edington commenced the rebuilding of the western part; and the great west window, with the two first windows on the north side, and the first window on the south side, and the corresponding buttresses, &c., were the work of this prelate, which was interrupted by his death, in 1365. They are early and rather rich examples of the Perpendicular style. For a few years the works appear to have been at a stand; but William de Edington's successor, the celebrated William of Wykeham, resumed them with zeal, and the new nave and aisles, good examples of Perpendicular work, were built between 1394 and 1404, when William of Wykeham, dying before this design was completed, left a large sum of money to be applied to that purpose, which was employed in completing the northern side, with its pinnacles, parapets, &c. The vaulting of the nave was carried on by his successor, Cardinal Beaufort. No further alterations of much importance were made till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the Lady Chapel at the east end was rebuilt and enlarged by priors Hutton and Silkeade. About the same time considerable alterations were made in the choir by Bishop Fox, including the clerestory, gallery, and windows, the flying buttresses at the east end, the panelling of the walls of the side aisle, the timber roof of the choir, and the screen which separates it from the nave.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of the ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages is the facility with which a widely-differing style blends together and harmonises with one another. Nowhere do we feel more the truth of this than in contemplating the noble and imposing building of which we are now speaking, and which is one of the most impressive of our cathedral churches. At our first general review, it strikes us by its simplicity and unity of design; yet, on a nearer examination, we find that it is made up of parts which belong to distant periods, and to totally different styles: the solid and ponderous Norman, the rich and elegant Early English, and the light, though somewhat stiff and formal Perpendicular, all combine together, as though they were made for each other. There is, indeed, a peculiar massive simplicity in the appearance of the Cathedral of Winchester, which few other cathedrals present; and this has been accounted for on the supposition that the whole building, as it now stands, was really formed from time to time on the exact model (as to general design) of the Saxon church of Bishop Athelwold; and, in fact, that a great part of the Saxon building is merely saved in the alterations of later dates. This theory has been sustained by a distinguished architect of the present day (Mr. Cressy) with considerable ingenuity, and not without some plausibility. He believes that in some parts of the transepts, and in the crypts, the Saxon architecture of Bishop Athelwold remains untouched. Other antiquaries have considered the crypts under the east end of the Cathedral to be Saxon.

As we have just intimated, the various styles of this building, although so different from each other, run into one another without our feeling any strong impression of the contrast. When we enter the nave, we find ourselves in presence of the finely-proportioned Perpendicular work of Ebing and Wykeham; and, as we advance to the choir, we feel with great force the solemn grandeur of the Norman work of the transepts and tower, as though it were intended as an introduction to the holier part of the temple. We must not pass on without giving a look at the curious early font—of dark, almost black, marble—with its singular sculptures. We proceed through Bishop Fox's screen into the choir, which presents on every side the work of the same prelate, and is rendered more pleasing, at least, by the carving of its own woodwork. Beyond this and the presbytery are a cluster of chapels of great beauty and interest, among which the Lady Chapel is particularly remarkable. In this part of the building we have some fine remains of the Early English work of De Lucy. On one side is the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, and on the other that of the Guardian Angels, or, as it is often called, Bishop Othman's Chapel. All these chapels have been richly painted with historical subjects, parts of which have been brought to light, and as much as possible preserved. The painting in the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre represented scenes from the history of our Saviour. Those in the Lady Chapel, which, as we learn from a portion of an inscription still remaining, were executed at the cost of Prior Silkeade, about the year 1489, are taken from the popular series of legends known as the "Miracles of the Virgin."

There are few towns in the south of England more worthy of a visit than Winchester. Its streets are remarkably clean, and, in some parts, very picturesque; and they still present some good specimens of old domestic architecture. There are, likewise, many interesting remains of other ancient buildings; and within a short and pleasant walk stands the beautiful church of the Hospital of St. Cross, which has recently obtained so much notoriety by the mismanagement of its revenues.

## LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. XI.

## PLAGIARISM.

EVERY great poet has at one time or another been accused of being a great thief. The old Greek mythology, which concealed an overflowing wisdom in its poetic fables, and in the passions and adventures of its gods and goddesses—things merely fanciful or grotesque to the vulgar, but full of deep meaning for the inner circle of souls—prefigured the idea of plagiarism by representing Hermes as the Inventor of the Lyre and the God of Thieves. It must be confessed that, in most cases, when a charge of plagiarism has been fixed upon a great author, the proof has been easy. But what does it signify? The mighty masters of song are none the less mighty for an occasional peccadillo of this kind. Perfect originality is impossible, unless it be the originality of the maniac. Every writer is of necessity indebted to his contemporaries and his predecessors. He lives in the great ocean of human thought, and could not think if there had been no thinkers before him. If Shakespeare had been left in his childhood on a desert island, and had remained there all his life, he might have been an Orson or a Robinson Crusoe, but he never could have written or even imagined his immortal plays. If there had been no mathematics before the days of Newton he would never have discovered the law of gravitation. It is only when an inferior author takes the thoughts and the *ipsissima verba* of great writers, and passes off the plunder as their own property, that the charge of plagiarism is worth entertaining. Sensible men attach but little importance to it in the case of those who have genius enough of their own to entitle them to stand in the first rank, and who would remain immeasurably rich without the misappropriation of other people's ideas. He who purloins a pennyworth of literary old iron, and converts it, in the furnace of his mind, to finely-tempered steel, worth a hundred thousand times the amount, is not to be condemned in a literary point of view, but to be lauded. The charge of plagiarism falls to the ground in such cases, and is of no account. It must be remembered, too, that there is a kind of plagiarism which is quite involuntary and unconscious. The echo of another man's wisdom or wit may remain in the mind long after all remembrance has been lost of the source whence it was derived. Besides, as Coleridge remarked, "There are such things as fountains in the world;" and it must not be imagined that every stream which is seen flowing "comes from a perforation made in another man's tank." Upon the subject of plagiarism, we borrow from the second volume of the "Autobiographic Sketches" of Thomas de Quincy, recently published, the following interesting anecdotes in connexion with Coleridge. We will not let the occasion pass without a word or two in commendation of this admirable book. It forms the history of a human mind, and that mind one of a high order. For humour, for learning, for pathos, and for command of language, we know of no work in modern times that excels it. De Quincy had long been anxious to see Coleridge, and the conversation which he narrates arose out of a visit made in 1805 to a Mr. Poole, who he expected would be able to introduce him to the poet:—

"The first morning of my visit, Mr. Poole was so kind as to propose, knowing my admiration of Wordsworth, that we should ride over to Alfoxton, a place of singular interest to myself, as having been occupied in his unmarried days by that poet during the minority of Mr. St. Aubyn, its present youthful proprietor. At this delightful spot, the ancient residence of an ancient English family, and surrounded by those ferny Quantock hills which are so beautifully glanced at in the poem of 'Ruth,' Wordsworth, accompanied by his sister, had passed a good deal of the interval between leaving the university (Cambridge), and the period of his final settlement amongst his native lakes of Westmoreland; some allowance, however, must be made—but how much, I do not accurately know—for a long residence in France, for a short one in North Germany, for an intermitting one in London, and for a regular domestication with his sister, at Ilfracombe, in Dorsetshire.

"Returning late from this interesting survey, we found ourselves without company at dinner; and being thus seated *à la table*, Mr. Poole propounded the following question to me, which I mention, because it furnished me with the first hint of a singular infirmity besetting Coleridge's mind:—'Pray, my young friend, did you ever form any opinion or conjecture of others, upon that most revolting dogma of Pythagoras about beans? You know what I mean: that monstrous doctrine in which he asserts that "a man might as well, for the wickedness of the thing, eat his own grandmother as meddle with beans!"

"'Yes,' I replied, "the line is, I believe, in the Golden Verses. I remember it well."

"'P.'—True. Now our dear, excellent friend Coleridge, than whom God never made a creature more divinely endowed; yet, strange it is to say, sometimes steals from other people, just as you or I might do—I beg your pardon—just as a poor creature like myself might do, that sometimes have not wherewithal to make a figure from my own exchequer; and the other day, at a dinner party, this question, arising about Pythagoras and his beans, Coleridge gave us an interpretation which, from my manner, I suspect not to have been original. Think, therefore, if you have anywhere read a plausible solution?"

"'I have; and it was in a German author. This German, understand, is a poor stick of a man not to be named on the same day with Coleridge: so that, if Coleridge should appear to have robbed him, he assured that he has done the scamp too much honour."

"'P.'—Well, what says the German?"

"'Why, you know the use made in Greece of beans, in voting and balloting? Well, the German says, that Pythagoras speaks symbolically, meaning that electioneering, or more generally all interference with political intrigues, is fatal to a philosopher's pursuits and their appropriate serenity. Therefore, says he, follower of mine, abstain from public affairs as you would from porridge!'"

"'P.'—Well, then, Coleridge has done the scamp too much honour; for, by Jove! that is the very explanation he gave us!"

"Here was a trait of Coleridge's mind, to be first made known to me by his best friend; and first published to the world by me, the foremost of his admirers! But both of us had sufficient reasons. Mr. Poole knew that, stumbled on by accident, such a discovery would be likely to impress upon a man, as yet unacquainted with Coleridge, a most injurious jealousy with regard to all he might write; whereas, frankly avowed by one who knew him best, the fact was dismissed of its sting; since it thus became evident that when the case had been best known and most investigated, it had not operated to his serious disadvantage. On the same argument—to discredit other discoverers who would make a more unfriendly use of the discovery; and also, as matters of literary curiosity—I shall here point out a few others of Coleridge's unacknowledged obligations, noticed by myself, in a very wide course of reading."

"1. 'The Hymn to Chamois' is an expansion of a short poem in stanzas upon the same subject, by Frederick Brun, a female poet of Germany, previously known to the world under her maiden name of Munter. The mere framework of the poem is exactly the same. An appeal to the most impressive features of the rugged mountain (Mont Blanc), adorning them to proclaim their author: the torrent, for instance, is required to say by whom it had been arrested in its headlong raving and stiffened as by the petrific touch of Death into everlasting pillars of ice; and the answer to these impetuous apostrophes is made by the same choral burst of rapture. In mere logic, therefore, and even as to the choice of circumstances, Coleridge's poem is a translation. On the other hand, by a judicious amplification of some topics, and by its far deeper tone of lyrical enthusiasm, the dry bones of the German outline

"In a note at the end of the volume, Mr. De Quincy says:—"The solution of the Pythagorean dark saying about beans (concerning the appropriation of which by Coleridge such varied opinions have been pronounced) does not need to be sought in German editions of Pythagoras, nor in the traditions of academic tuition: it is to be found in Plutarch. An hour or two after I had sent off this final note to the press (distant, unfortunately, seven miles, and accessible only by a *discontinuous* or zig-zag line of communication), I remembered, from a footnote on Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living," the following reference to Plutarch, which the Bishop has chosen (against his usual practice) to give in Latin rather than in Greek:—"Fubis abstine," dixit Pythagoras, "olim in hisce aistris per suffragia fabis lata creabantur" ('Abstain from beans,' said Pythagoras, 'for in former times magisterial offices were created through suffrages conveyed by beans.')

have been awakened by Coleridge into the fulness of life. It is not, therefore, a paraphrase, but a re-cast of the original. And how was this calculated, if frankly avowed, to do Coleridge any injury with the judicious?"

"2. A more singular case of Coleridge's infirmity is this:—In a very noble passage of 'France' a fine expression or two occur from 'Samson Agonistes.' Now, to take a phrase or an inspiring line from the great fathers of poetry, even though no marks of quotation should be added, carries with it no charge of plagiarism. Milton is justly presumed to be as familiar to the ear as nature to the eye; and to steal from him as impossible as to appropriate or sequester to a private use some 'bright particular star.' And there is a good reason for rejecting the typographical marks of quotation—they break the continuity of the passion, by reminding the reader of a printed book; on which account Milton himself (to give an instance) has not marked the sublime words 'tormented all the air' as borrowed; nor has Wordsworth, in applying to an unprincipled woman of commanding beauty the memorable expression 'a weed of glorious feature,' thought it necessary to acknowledge it as originally belonging to Spenser. Some dozens of similar cases might be adduced from Milton. But Coleridge, when saying of Republican France that

Insuperably advancing,  
Her arm made mockery of the warrior's tramp,

not satisfied with omitting the marks of acknowledgment, thought fit positively to deny that he was indebted to Milton. Yet who could forget the semi-chorus in the 'Samson' when the 'bold Ascalonite' is described as having fled from his 'lion ramp?' Or who, that was not in this point liable to some hallucination of judgment, would have ventured in a public challenge (for virtually it was that) to produce from the 'Samson' words so impossible to be overlooked as those of 'insupportably advancing the foot?' The result was, that one of the critical journals placed the two passages in juxtaposition, and left the reader to his own conclusions with regard to the poet's veracity. But in this instance it was common sense rather than veracity which the facts impeach.

"3. In the year 1810 I happened to be amusing myself by reading in their chronological order the great classical circumnavigation of the earth; and, coming to Shelvocke, I met with a passage to this effect: that Hatley, his second captain (i.e., Lieutenant) being a melancholy man, was possessed by a fancy that some long season of foul weather in the solitary sea which they were then traversing, was due to an albatross which had steadily pursued the ship; upon which he shot the bird, but without mending their condition. There at once I saw the germ of the 'Ancient Mariner;' and I put the question to Coleridge accordingly. Could it have been imagined that he would see cause utterly to disown so slight an obligation to Shelvocke? Wordsworth, a man of stern veracity, on hearing of this, professed his inability to understand Coleridge's meaning; the fact being notorious, as he told me, that Coleridge had derived from the very passage I had cited the original hint of the action of the poem; though it is very possible, from something which Coleridge said on another occasion, that, before meeting a fable in which to embody his ideas, he had meditated a poem on delirium confounding its own dream-scenery, with external things, and connected with the imagery of high latitudes.

"4. All these cases amount to nothing at all as cases of plagiarism, and for this reason expose the more conspicuously that obliquity of feeling which seeks to decline the very slight acknowledgments required. But now I come to a case of real and palpable plagiarism; yet that, too, of a nature to be quite unaccountable in a man of Coleridge's attainments. It is not very likely that this particular case will soon be detected; but others will. Yet, who knows? Eight hundred or a thousand years hence, some reviewer may arise, who, having read the 'Biographia Literaria' of Coleridge, will afterwards read the philosophical works of Schelling, the great Bavarian Professor; and he will then make a singular discovery. In the 'Biographia Literaria' occurs a dissertation on the reciprocal relations of the *esse* and the *cogitative*, that is of the *objective* and the *subjective*; and an attempt is made, by inverting the postulates from which the argument starts, to show how each might arise as a product by an intelligible genesis, from the other. It is a subject which, since the time of Fichte, has much occupied the German metaphysicians; and many thousands of essays have been written on it, or indirectly so, of which many hundreds have been read by many tens of persons. Coleridge's essay, in particular, is prefaced by a few words, in which, aware of his coincidence with Schelling, he declares his willingness to acknowledge himself indebted to so great a man, in any case where the truth would allow him to do so; but in this particular case insisting on the impossibility that he could have borrowed arguments which he had first seen some years after he had thought out the whole hypothesis *proprio Marte*. After this, what was my astonishment to find that the entire essay, from the first word to the last, is a *verbatim* translation from Schelling, with no attempt in a single instance to appropriate the paper by developing the arguments, or by diversifying the illustrations! Some other obligations to Schelling, of a slighter kind, I have met with in the 'Biographia Literaria,' but this was a barefaced plagiarism, which could in prudence have been risked only by relying too much upon the slight knowledge of German literature in this country, and especially of that section of the German literature. Had, then, Coleridge any need to borrow from Schelling? Did he borrow *in forma pauperis*? Not at all: there lay the wonder. He spun daily, and at all hours, for mere amusement of his own activities, and from the loom of his own magical brain, theories more gorgeous by far, and supported by a pomp and luxury of images, such a Schelling, nor any German that ever breathed, not John Paul, could have emulated in his dreams. With the riches of El Dorado lying about him, he would condescend to fish a handful of gold from any man whose purse he fancied, and, in fact, reproduced in a new form, applying itself to intellectual wealth, that maniacal propensity which is sometimes well known to attack enormous proprietors and millionaires for acts of petty larceny. The last Duke of A— could not abstain from exercising his turvite mania upon articles so humble as silver spoons; and it was the nightly care of a pious daughter, watching over the aberrations of her father, to have his pockets searched by a confidential valet, and the claimants of the purloined articles traced out.

"Many cases have crossed me in life of people, otherwise most wanting in principle, who had habits, or, at least, hankerings, of the same kind. And the phrenologists, I believe, are well acquainted with the case, its signs, its progress, and its history. Dismissing, however, this subject, which I have at all noticed only that I might anticipate, and (in old English) that it might prevent, the uncanonised interpreter of its meaning—I will assert, finally, that, after having read for thirty years in the same track as Coleridge—that track in which few of any age will ever follow us such as German metaphysicians, Latin schoolmen, thaumaturgic Platonists, religious mystics—and having thus discovered a large variety of trivial thefts, I do, nevertheless, most heartily believe him to have been an entirely original in all his capital pretensions as any one man that has ever existed—as Archimedes, in ancient days; or as Shakespeare, in modern. Did the reader ever see Milton's account of the rubbish contained in the Greek and Latin Fathers? or did he ever read a statement of the monstrous chaos with which an African Obeahman stuffs his enchanted scarecrow? or, to take a more common illustration, did he ever amuse himself by searching the pockets of a child—three years old, suppose—when buried in slumber after a long summer's day out of door's activity? I have done this, and, for the amusement of the child's mother, have analysed the contents, and drawn up a formal register of the whole. Philosophy is puzzled—conjecture and hypothesis are confounded in the attempt to explain the law of selection which can have presided in the child's dreams. Stones, remarkable only for weight, old rusty hinges, nails, crooked skewers (stolen when the cook had turned her back), rags, broken glasses, teacups having the bottom knocked out, and loads of similar jumble were the prevailing articles in this *procreant verbal*. Yet, doubtless, such labour had been incurred; some sense of danger, perhaps, had been faced, and the anxieties of a conscious robber endured, in order to amass this splendid treasure. Such, in value, were the treasures of Coleridge; such their uselessness to himself or anybody else; and such the circumstances of unfitness under which he had committed them."

LETTERS FOR TURKEY AND THE BLACK SEA.—By a Treasury warrant dated the 3rd inst. the postage upon a letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed between the United Kingdom and Turkey or the Black Sea, by direct packet (which term includes a ship of war, or any vessel employed by or in the service of Her Majesty), or via Malta, but without passing through France, has been reduced to 11d. heavier letters being charged in proportion, according to the scale applicable to inland letters. Letters for Turkey or the Black Sea, passing through France in the closed mails despatched from London to Malta on the evenings of the 8th and 24th of every month, will be liable, in addition to this rate of 11d., to a French transit rate of 5s. for each quarter ounce. The postage upon all letters sent from the United Kingdom under the foregoing regulations must be paid in advance.



LITERATURE.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN KEATS, with a MEMOIR by RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES. Illustrated by 120 Designs, original and from the antique, drawn on wood by George Scharf, Jun., F.S.A., F.R.S.L. Edward Moxon.

It is one of the best-known facts which the experience of students has made familiar, that great prose writers and great orators are almost always indebted for the later and higher degrees of their acquired excellence to an intimacy (we mean a literary intimacy) with great poets. Noble verse is studied where there may be no intention of verse making; it enormously accelerates the mastery of every manner, species, and variety of prose. We could fully establish this interesting fact; a fact of moment in the self-education of any gifted man, who, in practical life, selects neither the abstract nor the instrumental sciences, but the moral, the political, and the liberal pursuits, for his career. But such an explanation would expand into a dissertation, for which we have no time, in justice to our present subject. What we wished our readers to remark is this, that if the study of poetry be useful to prose, we should of course expect to find among those, whose prose is above the average merit, a good many of the more noted poets. In the case of the very greatest poets this might not always appear very saliently, since they would be likely to have confined their principal exertions to their own more special sphere. Now, not to go out of the English language, we perceive, in fact, what we should, in theory, have anticipated. Byron's letters are some of the most spirited things in epistolary literature. Gray and Cowper are both famous in the same department, though for every different excellencies. Southey's prose (we ourselves are giving no opinion) is, by a great many people, esteemed a model of taste, of purity, and of quiet vigour, in a much more serious order of composition. Coleridge must not be left out. Moore, with many blemishes, has, however, much range and energy, and an ingratiating manner. We need not speak of the varied power of Walter Scott. Campbell wrote biography, criticism, letters, with very eminent effect and influence. To go back to Milton, without adopting Mr. Macaulay's ridiculous exaggerations, and without forgetting how he spoiled the colour and broke the spring of his English sentences, by his latinized construction (a more fatal and pervading blight than mere latinized idiom), we may see with both what force and what beauty he wrote in prose. We had nearly omitted the greatest example of all. Dryden's prose style—and Dryden is very high indeed among our poets—has certainly nothing superior to it, or perchance quite equal to it, in the whole English language.

Having hastily pointed to the tops and pinnacles, as it were, of this suggestive theme, we observe of Keats that the very little he has left us in prose is altogether remote from the excellence of his inspired verse; and (to say it without using irreverently the Scriptural allusion) he is unlike many of his brother bards, who generally appear to posterity with one foot on the land and another on the sea. His empire is in but one of the literary elements.

We must restrain ourselves from quoting and examining any of the prose of Keats in confirmation; let us rather look at this last and best memorial of him, now offered to the public. In a well printed, well-equipped, and pretty volume (containing illustrative designs, of which all we will say is, that they are very numerous), we have here the poems of John Keats, with a memoir of him, and with his personal and literary character, by Mr. Richard Monckton Milnes. This critical biography is conceived and executed so as to deserve all the praise we can bestow. Mr. Milnes, himself a poet, appreciates the muse of Keats with enlightened sympathy; and while telling in ardent but rapid language, his melancholy story, does noble justice to the productions of his genius. The record is a fine example of critical narrative, while it has that tone, the absence of which, on this subject, every equitable, not to say generous, mind, would have both felt and resented. There is a sad charm about all, even from the time when little Keats, then four years old, mounted guard, with a drawn sword in his hand, at the door of his sick mother's room, to the time when, broken-hearted, he breathed his last, in youth, and far away.

Let us look at the poems which he has bequeathed to the world. Some men write their own epitaphs, and some raise their own monuments. Keats did both; for while his works will effectually guard his memory, his dust rests under a stone inscribed with this too modest legend, of his own composition: "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." Time has elapsed and proved it untrue. His name is more permanently graven, and on a very different tablet, on the minds of his countrymen. Everybody knows the story of his early reception on the part of critics; and everybody has heard the statement how his reception abridged the remnant of a sickly life, which it embittered. Mr. Milnes, though not in the most positive manner, denies the truth of this representation. The incident could, of course, do no good to the health of an exceedingly sensitive, susceptible, and soft character. Like that of Keats, who wanted the combativeness, the masculine elasticity of unyielding and indomitable confidence, which enabled Byron to turn a similar attack into the quick means of fame and triumph. But Mr. Milnes thinks that the general impression of the injury inflicted on poor Keats' constitution, by the unmeasured disparagement and vilification of a work in which he had embarked all his youthful hopes and ambitions, is a great exaggeration. He imputes the predating of the malady, which already had menaced him and under which he sank at Rome, to the combined effect of pecuniary anxieties and of true love crossed. Very likely, and very sad—sad in any way. It was the *Edinburgh Review* which had attacked Byron; and it was the *Edinburgh* which vindicated Keats. He never lived to rejoice at having found a champion for his poetry in the late able Lord Jeffrey. Byron righted himself very speedily; and the merits of Keats have proved too real to be defrauded of fame by the coarse, brutal, and unreasoning depreciations which on that occasion disfigured the pages of the *Quarterly*. If the public run mad, through the caprice of the false taste which sometimes obtains away, after some meretricious and worthless pretender to literary honours, then criticism in powerful hands, may at once cut short what might have become the protracted career of a charlatan. But it is almost impossible to talk down or write down true genius. People may, even for a time, be made ashamed of the admiration which they feel; but they will feel it, in spite of every sophism; and, by-and-by, arrives infallibly the "restoration," when they can speak out, "for the King has come to his own again." But whatever the "black magic" of criticism, in contradiction to its more beneficent and righteous functions, may effect—it was not for so puny a sorcerer as he who then attacked Keats, in the *Quarterly Review*, to accomplish any of these iniquitous marvels. The article is all ribald malevolence, not only without any mixture of fairness, but without any tincture of wit or of ability.

"Endymion" is the first poem in this collection; after which are given "Lamia," "The Pot of Basil" (the plot of which is taken from a story of Boccaccio's), "The Eve of St. Agnes," containing some of the most beautiful lines in modern English poetry; and, finally, "Hyperion," and the miscellaneous pieces of the author.

Nobody will imagine that we are blind to the real merits of the poetry of Keats—merits, too, which his brief destiny never suffered to expand beyond the bud—if we now call attention to the fact that, though generally master of his verse, he is sometimes the slave of it in a lamentable degree, and not only of his verse, but, to speak compendiously, of all those verbal necessities and infirmities which remind us that the spirit of song is imprisoned in a body of phrase, as the human soul during life in the tenement of clay. In the "Endymion," page 10, of the present volume, these words occur:—

Nor had they waited  
For many moments, ere their ears were sated  
With a faint breath of music, &c.

It would be hard to find a less felicitous word than "sated" to combine with the other expressions in this passage. A "faint breath," a faint degree of anything, does not sate. The rhyme is clearly the tyrant here; and Keats sacrifices sense to sound.

At page 18, we find "many shepherds gone in eld, &c." "Eld" is not a substantive, and the phrase is as correct as "gone in old" would be; but not more correct. Keats, however, had ended the line immediately preceding with the words "aged priest," and to have instantly afterwards said "gone in age," would have produced a very inharmonious effect. Sound again; at the expense this time of grammar, as of logic the time before.

Page 23—

Hast thou sinn'd in aught  
Offensive to the heavenly powers?

Very feeble, since he could not have sinned in aught agreeable to the heavenly powers.

Same page—

No, I can trace  
Something more high perplexing in thy face.

Whether you take this as "high perplexing," or as "perplexing in" (in the way you would say "working in"), it is equally bad.

At page 25, Endymion "travels his eye," &c. We continually find this license repeated in such phrases as "I would not fear thy eye;" signifying, *alarm* thy eye. Now, greater poets than Keats have, of old, and will again, use words according to their meaning, and even according to the laws of the language to which those words may belong.

Mr. Milnes says, in his Memoir, p. xxxii., that (something just mentioned) "adds one more testimony to the truth that the highest poetry exhibits itself in objective forms, . . . and not in subjective representations." &c. Six pages later he remarks:—"By common consent, the individuality" (which means the subjectivity, be it remembered) "the individuality of the poet enters more directly into the consideration of his works, than that of a writer in any other mental field." Does this mean that the most objective and the least objective of writers is the poet? Do a description and the contrary description, at the same time, apply to the same class?

WANDERINGS OF AN ANTIQUARY: chiefly upon the Traces of the Romans in Britain. By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c., &c. Nichols and Sons.

It was the President of the Royal College of Physicians who set the example of making philosophy in sport minister to instruction in earnest; and, applying a similar rule to the generally dry and often trifling subject of antiquities, Mr. Wright has followed in the same line, and, in this volume, rendered archaeological knowledge in the higher degree interesting. When pursued with the true spirit, the study of ancient remains is exciting and delightful. Curiosity, one of the most lively and stirring of our instincts, is kept ever on the alert for discoveries, and when perseverance is rewarded with a prize, the careful examination required in order to ascertain its value and authenticate its origin and import, affords an exercise to the judgment replete with intelligence and improvements. Dry as dust as the science is, Mr. Wright has shown that it is susceptible of very lively illustration, and set before the eyes of aspiring neophytes such a set of "Wanderings" as is enough to inflame an irresistible desire to tie the knapsack on back, and take mattock in hand, and go forth exploring monuments and barrows with as much zeal as Don Quixote went in quest of enchanted castles and distressed damsels, before the age of chivalry was gone.

The author's high classic and Anglo-Saxon attainments, and complete conversancy with mediæval literature, would guarantee his fitness for the most learned discussion of the subjects treated of in this volume; but, in perusing it, the reader ought to bear in mind that the object of the book is to put the accurate knowledge of these subjects in a proper form; and thus substitute it for the erroneous notions which the majority of people who look into such matters at all still entertain respecting them. In no branch of inquiry is vulgar error more predominant; and legendary fable has tended, to a wide extent, in perpetuating the strangest fictions in the place of truth, long buried, indeed, but still capable of being dug up and restored to light. As the wisest men are often the pleasantest playfellows, and the best-informed, the easiest of familiar teachers, so we find here that practical research and experience in the exploration of the various classes of antiquity which enrich our island, enable Mr. Wright to dispense the most useful lessons on British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman archaeology in a tone of descriptive beauty and agreeable attraction; for sketches of scenery and adventure in the treasure hunting vary the narrative and enlighten the excursions till the tale of other times seem to read like an amusing modern story. Yet it tells of the great Roman iron district of Dean Forest, and its volcanic debris; of the Roman cities Ariconium, at Wes-on-under-Penyard, near Koss, and Magna, at Kenchester, both on the Welsh borders; of Verulamium, St. Albans; of Kita Coity House, and other relics and cronlechs, in Kent; of Rutupia and Richborough, near Sandwich, the village on the sands; of Pevensey, with its mixed Roman and Norman wall; of Isurium, and other Yorkshire remains; and of Stonehenge, Bignor tessellated pavement, Old Sarum, Hill entrenchments, Bramber early church architecture, et de quibusdam aliis—all illustrative of hoary langsyne, and plentifully embellished with engravings and vignettes.

The most playful chapter in the book describes a visit of a small party to the mud-banks of the Medway, near Upchurch, which banks are literally sown with Roman remains as a field is with seed; and, for miles you may dig up vases and broken pottery, &c., in abundance, which are detected in their soft bed, merely by thrusting sticks into it as you dr go along, and throwing it up wherever you find any hard resisting substance.

Higher up, the Maidstone Valley of the Medway from Kita Coity House would furnish years of interesting examination to the zealous antiquary, and we are only sorry that we cannot go with the author over those portions the secrets of which he reveals.

HUNGARY: PAST AND PRESENT, &c. With a Sketch of Hungarian Literature. By EMERIC SZABAD, late Secretary under the Hungarian National Government of 1849. Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh. The constitution of Hungary, as the public is by this time pretty well aware, greatly resembles the constitution of England; only they had a free Parliament before we had, their liberties precede ours (though their religion does not), and Hungary is the elder representative of that wonderful form of Government which results from a limited Monarchy, a popular legislature, and the practical equilibrium of the powers of the State. Hungary is no longer in the enjoyment of her ancient establishments, or of her national independence, so dearly loved and so long defended. We must make one observation: with much resemblance, there is yet a difference, between the English and Hungarian systems—a difference which might, had the latter continued in operation, have led to very opposite political terminations. The aristocratic element was more prevalent in the spirit and in the working of Hungarian institutions. Hungary possessed noble rights; but they were more concentrated in the engrossing hands of one class than the rights of Englishmen have been since the end of the seventeenth century.

However, such as the constitution was, it is virtually in abeyance now; and one of those great and signal breaks or epochs has occurred in the career of the nation, when history may review and collect events, up to the present point. This is the object of Emeric Szabad, in the record of his country here published. Beginning from the Magyar conquest under Arpad, about the year 890 (nearly two centuries before the Norman conquest of England), the author brings down his narrative to the year 1850. Of course, in one not very bulky octavo volume, it will be conceived that the history of nine centuries and a half (and such centuries) cannot be very minute or circumstantial. The outlines are traced, the principal epochs distinguished, and the great events succinctly recounted. Some seventy years after the settlement of the Magyars in Hungary, the first important incident happened; it produced enduring and ineffaceable effects, and in it was involved the preservation more than once of the whole of Europe, from the most merciless of swords and from a brutalising bondage under the yoke of heathen barbarians. This pregnant incident was the conversion of the Magyars to Christianity. As with Clovis, so with Geisa; their wives, already Christians, were the means by which the husbands were convinced of the truth, and induced to embrace the faith. Geisa was succeeded in the supreme power by his son, St. Stephen, the first King; after whose death, the Crusades involved Hungary in a stormy whirlpool of events. The Arpad dynasty became extinct at the end of the thirteenth century, and was followed by that of Anjou, which continued till 1444, furnishing little that was great to the throne. Hungary, by its innate energy and spirit, steadily a d progressively rose, till it was the first of European powers. John Hungadi attained the sway of his country in 1444, and has left—as Gibbon's fine collateral account brings to mind—one of the least perishable names among the warlike statesmen of the Middle Ages.

In the early half of the sixteenth century the Hapsburgs began to make their appearance in Hungarian history; and the death of Soliman the Great, in 1566, closed an era. A short interval, and the turbulent blood of the Magyars was somewhat calmed by the acquisition of religious and political liberty in 1618, by treaty, under Matthias the King.

About the time of our Revolution, Tekeli's great struggle was maintained in Hungary, for Christian franchises, under Turkish patronage and succour. We now come quickly to the reign of Joseph I., and the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The occurrences which succeed, are not, perhaps, familiar to the public; but they are supposed to be; and anybody who feels his memory or information deficient in the modern history of Central Europe, could not do better than refresh the one, or supply the other, by an attentive perusal of this lucid record, almost a manual in its broad and comprehensive and available summaries.

\* Appropos of this word. We have met it spelt "Snapsack," above two hundred years ago in the life of a learned divine. On referring to Webster's Dictionary, we find "knap" to mean "to bite off—to break short;" the same as "snap." To snap up, or to snap up, a thing, is to take it up hastily; and a knapsack is a sack that is constantly ready for use. The word nab, or seize, is evidently of the same origin.

For the narration of the late Hungarian insurrection Emeric Szabad is peculiarly fitted, since he actually filled the post of Secretary to the National Government, during Kosuth's Titanic struggle against the Olympus of confederate despotism, aided by domestic piracy and suborned treason. All is comprised, for the story reaches the year 1850.

ARMENIA; a Year at Erzeroum, and on the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia. By the Hon. ROBT. CURZON, Author of "Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant." John Murray, London.

Mr. Curzon was private secretary to our Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning (now Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), when events occurred which made him intimate with the peculiarities of Armenia and of the surrounding countries. To put an end to the merciless system of reciprocal plunder and butchery practised from time immemorial by the Turkish and Persian tribes who dwell on the line of frontier, a conference between Russia, England, Turkey, and Persia, by means of Envoys to meet at Erzeroum, was proposed. Mr. Curzon and Colonel Williams were appointed joint Commissioners for England. The negotiations were protracted from 1842 till 1847; and at geographical and boundary questions required to be settled, during so long a sojourn, and with the obligation and duty of studying the subject, it is easy to conceive what a vast mass of information, which, in the present posture of affairs, may become of no slight importance and interest, Mr. Curzon must have accumulated, had not his health yielded to the severities of the climate. As it is, this book contains much which would have justified its publication, even in other times; and which, under existing circumstances, renders it eminently acceptable and opportune. Armenia, which has always been a battle-field—and for the most savage and ruthless sort of conflict—may soon see decided upon its plains the fate of great Russian armies.

The ever-recurring sight of objects at Trebizond, which bring thoughts of the disciplined barbarians, now endeavouring to press down through the Caucasus, and then round westward, induces Mr. Curzon to intercalate a few notices of Russia, as well as of the Danubian Principalities, basing his remarks on what he himself saw in a journey some years ago. He then returns to Armenia, and describes it politically, socially, statistically, and domestically; with the addition of all sorts of odd anecdotes and characteristic touches. If we repeat that, besides, a large amount of historical and ethnologic and natural history information is filtered through these delightful reminiscences, we shall certainly have described a pleasant and a valuable book, and yet not have said for it one word more than it merits.

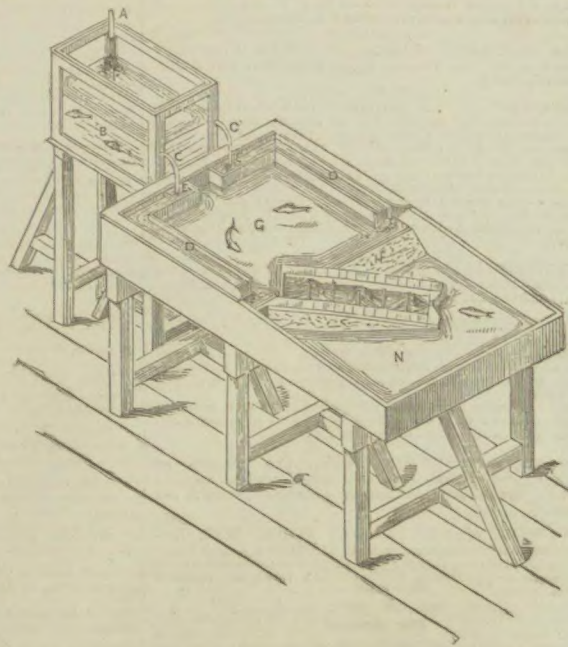
Mr. Curzon has a very pleasing and a thoroughly unaffected style, tinged with a quiet subacid humour less biting than Thackeray's. Whoever reads his "Armenia" on our inducement, will, unquestionably, be thankful to us for the recommendation.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON.

(From a Correspondent.)

SEEING in your Journal a short paper on the artificial propagation of Salmon, so successfully carried out in this country in the waters of Lough Corrib, by the Messrs. Ashworth, it may not be uninteresting to inform you that the young salmon which were artificially produced at Outerard last year, and exhibited all the summer at the Dublin Great Industrial Exhibition, are still alive and progressing most rapidly, some of them having now reached the length of five inches. They are kept in tanks in the Fishery Office Custom-house, where, under the direct and superintendence of the Commissioners of Fisheries, a series of experiments are being made, the result of which must be, if no other good follow, to afford an amount of information hitherto unknown in the natural history of the Salmon. The Commissioners have also deposited about 15,000 Salmon ova in boxes in their office, and they confidently look for a proportionate return. They have carefully watched the progress of the ova with the aid of a microscope, and have succeeded in obtaining an amount of valuable information, which, if published hereafter, must prove highly interesting and important to the great fishing commercial interests of not only this country but England and Scotland. The vivarium in the office of the Commissioners is very well worthy of a visit; and, as it is their intention to keep it open all the next year, for the benefit and information of those interested in the Salmon fisheries, it will amply repay the tourists during the summer the trouble to visit this place, and learn how to breed fish. The Commissioners are at all times most easy of access, and give every information in their power to the inquirer: indeed, they feel only a pleasure in seeing an interest created in an object that is of such vital importance to a country like Ireland, which has the most invaluable resources in its fisheries, both inland and sea.

In two of the models erected in the Fishery Office (see Illustration) may be seen Salmon in all its stages.



- A, Water supply from cistern, constantly running.
- B, Plate-glass tank, containing artificially produced salmon fry.
- C, Pipe conducting water out of tank to model below.
- D, Troughs in which ova are being hatched, filled with clean gravel.
- E, Gratings through which water passes to gravel.
- G, Mode of river containing salmon fry.
- H, Weir across river.
- I, Fish-pass over weir to enable the fish to ascend to the upper waters without interfering with the water-power above.
- N, River below weir.

We find the following information upon this interesting subject in the *Glasgow Herald*:—

Mr. John Shaw, of Drumlanrig, has deposited in the Fruin, which flows into Loch Lomond, a quantity of ova, calculated to amount to between 8000 and 10,000 eggs, each containing the germ of a future salmon. The ova were carried from the Fruin in perforated zinc boxes, with gravel in which they had been deposited, after being duly fecundated. On the 17th ult., the ova alluded to were deposited in three lots, in as many gravel beds in the Fruin, selected by Mr. Shaw as those most likely to afford shelter to the brood during the hatching process. Should they escape the incidents of furious floods or the ravages of ruthless denizens of the streams, these units of roe will in early summer assume the appearance of the perfect fish, although of the tiniest proportions imaginable, thence rise into the parr, and again into the salmon smout; when, at the end of about two years from the period of their being hatched in fresh water, the instinctive desire to visit the ocean comes upon them. In the case of the salmon fry from the Fruin, this seaward trip will be rather a roundabout one; for, in the first instance, they must traverse part of Loch Lomond, then descend the Leven to the Clyde, and thence reach the sea. It is presumed that, following the laws of instinct, they will return from their alt-water sojourn to the parent loch and streamlet, sufficiently augmented in bulk to gladden the heart of the angler or professional fisherman.



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